

THE CHINA
WEEKLY

REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established In 1917

January 22, 1949

US TO BUILD DIKES

AN EDITORIAL

By Rickshaw To Red China

Julian Schuman

Child Miners Of Sandan

Santha Rama Rau

Viet Nam: Up For Adoption

Andrew Roth

ROAD FROM DEMOCRACY

AN EDITORIAL



力得固

袖領膠橡

Sole Distributors:



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LETTERS From The People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited; their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of The China Weekly Review.

Sense Of Justice

To The Editor:

As a middle school teacher with a salary of not more than 200 GY a month (usually paid in installments) I find it very difficult to keep body and soul together, to say nothing of supporting a family of four persons. Repeated revisions in the pay rolls have really brought us no improvement whatsoever under the present inflation.

Far more serious than my own economic condition, however, is the growing hopelessness of our political situation. Every decision that comes from the Government is full of contradictions, is against the democratic process, and is often unreasonable and stupid. Under such a despotic and retrogressive rule, I cannot see any future for myself. I do not want to keep on living on a starvation salary, nor can I continue to suppress my ardent desire to seek the truth and a reasonable society which will give me the opportunity to make the best use of whatever talents I have.

After much consideration I have made up my mind to say good-bye to my friends and to seek my fortune in the "Liberated Areas" under the Chinese Communists. It was not without some pain and reluctance that I reached this decision, but being a democratic-minded person, I simply cannot bear to continue to watch our "constitutional" government mock "democracy."

I assure you I am not a Communist Party member nor a member of any party. I am simply a self-taught student of English with progressive ideas and a strong sense of justice. I am against selfishness in public affairs and I firmly believe that, no matter how the times may change, the practice of selfishness will always be unforgivable. Every act of our present government is a selfish act in spite of the promulgation of the constitution.

As I am planning to take my family with me, it will take some time before I actually leave. In the meantime, I hope that despite the irregularities of postal transmission, I shall continue to receive the *Review*.

L. K. TONG

Hanchung, Shensi
January 6, 1949

Mao's Conditions

To The Editor:

The AP version of Mr. Mao Tze-tung's eight conditions to peace talks seems too tentative to be called a translation and is sure to mislead foreigners who can't read the Chinese original. I venture to offer some corrections:

Condition No. 2: In the phrase "cancellation of the constitution," the word "bogus" was omitted before "constitution." To make it more specific, the word "Kuomintang-sponsored" might be inserted.

Condition No. 3: "Calendar years to be counted from *anno domini* and not from the Republic's founding." The original reads: "Abrogation of bogus legitimacy."

Condition No. 4: "Elimination of reactionaries from the Government and

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

J. B. Powell

(Editor & Publisher, 1918-1947)

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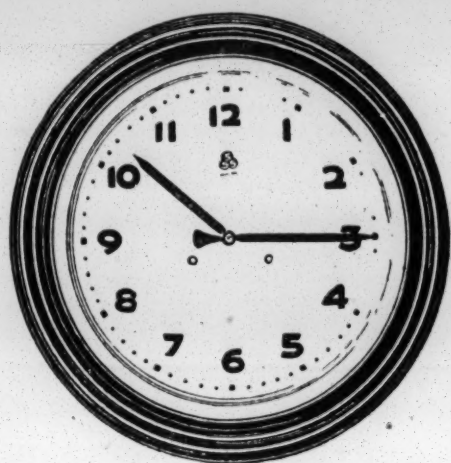
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army." This is quite different from the original "reorganization of all reactionary armies in accordance with democratic principles."

Condition No. 8: "The State Council to include all Chinese elements except reactionaries." This should be translated into: "Convention of the Political Consultative Council to include all Chinese elements except reactionaries for the establishment of a democratic coalition government."

P. L. CHANG.

Shanghai
January 15, 1949

Better Education

To The Editor:

I was glad to read the article "Need for Educational Reform" by Mr. H. C. Huang in your paper of January 8. He says just what I have wanted to say for a long time. However, there are a few points where I differ from him. I beg his pardon for stating them here.

Since only a small portion of China's population has been educated, this shows the need for developing our educational system. A country cannot exist in the modern world with such vast numbers of uneducated people. However, even among the small number of Chinese youth who receive an education, many find that what they have learned is of very little use to them.

After reading the editorial "New Leadership Needed" in your issue of November 20, I could not help but doubt the ability of the present educational system to turn out efficient leaders for modern China.

Here are my ideas for improving the system:

1. Many primary schools should be established throughout the country. These schools should be supported by the Government and should charge low enough tuition so that every child of school age can have at least an elementary education. The curriculum for five years should include Chinese, mathematics and common knowledge.

2. Instead of middle schools, as at present, there should be a great many vocational schools, free of charge, to run training farms, power plants, industrial establishments and the like. The student would specialize in some particular thing and at the end of five years would be experienced in his own line. This would give us a number of experts instead of so many scholars. Besides the specialized work, the students should study Chinese, English, basic geography, algebra and trigonometry in the first two years, and basic physics, chemistry, English and Chinese in the last three so as to be able to gain entrance into a university later, if desired.

3. Universities should have the same curriculum and equipment and charge the same fees to students. Students would study all the modern sciences in the first two years and could then specialize in a certain field in the last two years. Furthermore, there should be several graduate schools so that university graduates could make further studies in their chosen fields.

D. J. CHEN.

Wan-ting, Kiangsu
January 14, 1949

Dread Disease

To The Editor:

I have translated a news item from a newspaper of December 22. This incident took place in Chen Hsien, a hub on the Canton-Hankow railway and it greatly angered the people.

A petty civil servant, Ting Chen-min, resigned his post because of serious illness and being poverty-stricken he had to move into a run-down house in

which eight families were already living. Unfortunately, one day a military man came into the house, looked around and jotted down some marks on the door with a piece of chalk. Immediately, soldiers, gun in hand, came in and ordered the people to vacate. Mr. Ting ventured to try to explain and speak for the others in the house but the soldiers would have none of it and proceeded to order him to show respect for the army. One of the rooms was locked by a timid woman whose husband was out. The soldiers broke into the room and took away every article of furniture despite the crying of the poor woman and her children.

I have to stop translating and shed tears of sympathy for the poor family plagued by the military men who are nothing but the enemy of the people. Thus far, it seems, people have been maltreated by our own troops instead of by CP soldiers who have not yet come. What crime have the people committed?

For the time being, there are two armed parties in China. The one which loves the people, I dare say, will win the game. The KMT is so far from the people that the gap between the two is going to become larger and larger each day. The KMT is like a patient who has been painfully ill with a dread disease.

LIAO SHERWOOD

Changsha, Honan
January 5, 1949

S'hai-Hangchow Train

To The Editor:

When my mother came to Hangchow from Shanghai by train about three weeks ago, it took her over 12 solid hours of hard sitting to make the trip. Of course, she had every reason to complain of the functioning of the railroad administration. Only a week later, however, she had every reason to rejoice at her sad experience because my brother proved to be a far unhappier traveller than she—he was actually packed in the train for 14 hours for no better reasons.

Now the Shanghai-Hangchow railway is by no means war-threatened; in fact, it is far away from the actual fighting zone. But with the present deplorable state that it is in, is it any wonder that one is led to lament over the probable chaotic scenes in case a battle should be fought near the railroad?

LAO SHIH-CHENG

Hangchow
January 6, 1949

Invalids

To The Editor:

I am a poor medical student. The school authorities, due to the lack of coal, from today onwards are no longer able to supply us with any hot water. We are served food three times a day; one meal consists of gruel and the other two of boiled rice. Eight people share two bowls of monotonous vegetables. Since last November, when prices were unfrozen, meat has been withdrawn from our diet.

While we study biochemistry, we dare not analyze our own food for its nutritive content, for, it is so appallingly poor. Every term our Anti-TB Clinical Center gives us free X-ray examinations; but it is commonsense to us that malnourishment is the greenhouse of tuberculosis.

How ironic it is that we are supposed to cure invalids while we ourselves are regular invalids.

JAMES TAGORE.

Shanghai
January 8, 1949

No "Safe Place"

To The Editor:

Yesterday, a friend of mine, a college student in National Chung Cheng University, sent me a letter in which he said: "Many college students from Shanghai, Nanking and elsewhere have been pouring into Chung Cheng University. Many of them have asked the authorities in charge for permission to study in our school pending the removal south of their own schools. Our President was unable to grant their requests because the dormitories, school rooms and buildings of the university are already very crowded."

My friend also said his own school

will have to move because the buildings belong to the Ministry of National Defense, which wants them back.

When I read my friend's letter I doubted very much that the educational authorities would find any solution to the problem of caring for refugee students. I wonder why these students are anxious to find a "safe place" when there is no peace anywhere. While it is important to win military victories, it is even more important to safeguard the country's educational facilities. If a university with over a thousand students has no housing, this is a very serious problem.

Y. Y. CHEN

Nanchang, Kiangsi
January 10, 1949

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Vol. 112 Shanghai, Saturday, January 22, 1949 No. 8

US To Build Dikes

A RECENT news agency dispatch from Changsha, capital of Hunan Province, reported that the United States, through the agency of the Joint Sino-American Rural Reconstruction Commission, plans to finance the reconstruction of dikes bordering Tungting Lake. According to the press report, 37,000 tons of rice will be provided by the United States as pay for laborers and other expenses connected with the work. Actually, the total cost will be the equivalent of about 74,000 tons of rice, but the American share, which will be paid in Gold Yuan, comes to half the total.

The first installment will be GY40,000,000 and is scheduled to be paid now. According to the agreement signed by Dr. John Earl Baker, US representative, and Wang Hui-hsien, commissioner of reconstruction of Hunan, the provincial government will receive the funds from JSARRC and will be responsible for carrying on the work. JSARRC, it was said, will set up an office in Changsha.

What this office will do we don't know, but we certainly hope that it will keep a close watch on the funds after they are turned over to the Hunan Government, which, according to all available reports, is not the most efficient organization imaginable. Dike building is a most worthy undertaking and we would be the last people in the world to argue against such a program. However, past experience in American-financed dike building in China and in American-financed aid programs in Hunan Province particularly have not given us any great confidence in the ultimate success of such activities.

We realize full well that just because something has not worked properly in the past does not give one valid reason for assuming that a new undertaking of similar nature is foredoomed to failure. However, we also realize that past mistakes have an unpleasant habit of repeating themselves and therefore believe that we should all study the past as an object lesson so that in the future we may make less mistakes.

One of the major programs of UNRRA was the reconstruction of dikes which had fallen into

disrepair during the war years. Perhaps in some cases reconstruction of old dikes and the building of new ones was carried out successfully. However, in a great many cases the attempts ended in costly failure. This was especially true in cases involving small dikes in some of the more remote areas of China where the work received but scanty publicity.

In Kwangtung, for instance, UNRRA financed the construction of a great many dikes, a large number of which collapsed when the next big flood came. The primary reason for this was the venality and corruption of the people connected with the construction. The dikes were not as wide nor as high as they were supposed to be because in order to squeeze fat profits out of the work local Chinese officialdom saw to it that the dikes were poorly constructed with as cheap and little material as possible.

If our memory is correct, UNRRA financed, through the offices of CNRRA and the Kwangtung Provincial Government, the construction of a much-touted earthen wall called the Ma-an Dike. Engineers surveyed the scene and drew up specifications. These were accepted and work begun. However, the dike, when it was finished and the money all spent, was not as high as it was supposed to be, it was not as wide as it was supposed to be, it had more earth and less other materials than specified, and it did not have proper flood gates. The results were two-fold: 1) Some of the money ended up in places where it was not intended to go, and 2) the dike failed to stem the next flood and the land behind the dike was flooded as usual.

Thus, a dike, the construction costs of which totaled CNC\$8,000,000,000 (about US\$200,000) and 1,200 tons of rice, was washed away. Crops, planted for the first time in years on land behind the dike, were also lost. To top it off, it became necessary to appropriate CNC\$500,000,000 and 10,000 tons of rice for relief of the people in the flooded areas.

The China Relief Mission came along shortly thereafter and, while casting about for some worthy project, had its attention directed to the Ma-an Dike by some of the usually pious Chinese officials who specialize in helping (for a price) foreign relief and rehabilitation missions spend money on projects designed to aid China's struggling farmers. The Ma-an Dike was again reconstructed, but this time the foreigners were a little more alert than in the UNRRA days and it is thought that the program was carried out reasonably successfully with a minimum amount of money lost in squeeze. However, the thing still wasn't fool proof and the next flood again poured into the countryside: the dike was supposed to protect. Just what was wrong is not clear. Some reports have it that the wrong type of flood gates were used, or that they weren't any flood gates, or that they weren't operated properly. However, the fact remains that the dike, reconstructed twice with American relief funds, has still failed to perform the function for which it was designed.

Whether ECA has had a crack at this dike



This woodcut by Chang Yan-si, entitled "A Woman Market," shows women hiring out as maidservants, nurses—or prostitutes—because they can no longer make a living in the countryside.

we don't know, but it seems such a wonderful opportunity for Chinese officialdom that we can't imagine its not being at least suggested to Mr. Lapham and company.

The story of UNRRA-CNRRA inefficiency and corruption in Changsha is so well known that it needs little retelling. Relief rice and other foods were held in godowns for such long periods while bureaucrats haggled over how to split the squeeze to be obtained from illegal sales on the blackmarket that most of the food finally rotted and became unfit for human consumption.

When UNRRA finally clamped down on this hoarding by stopping all further shipments until the warehouses were cleared, there was such frantic dumping of stocks that one disillusioned Chinese observed: "CNRRA is just vomiting supplies up and down the roads." A relief worker in one particularly desperate area, after waiting six months for supplies, received five tons of spoiled pea soup powder. Many tons of foodstuffs that had gone bad were dumped into the river at Changsha.

Fourteen hundred tons of flour were similarly misused by CNRRA's Hunan Regional Office. It was allocated for the payment of workmen laboring to reconstruct the Hunan section of the Changsha-Hankow highway, but wound up in the hands of Changsha newspapers who sold it for their own private profit and in return gave CNRRA a "good press." The CNRRA office then tried to block any investigation of the incident with the result that the official in charge was not exposed and punished until one year later.

The JSARCC office in Changsha will be supervising a very important piece of work, the successful completion of which will mean an improved livelihood for tens of thousands of China's farmers. For this reason, if no other one, it is imperative that past mistakes be avoided.

Road From Democracy

WE OFTEN read or hear of how this or that country has taken another step on the road to democracy. Frequently such accounts cite some new piece of legislation or some new proposal made in the United States or some other country generally felt to be an example of the democratic process. If the instance happens to be in some other country, such as, say, China, the enactment of a modern constitution may be given as an example of how the country is following the lead of the well known democratic countries and is therefore on the road to democracy.

All too rarely do we hear of the instances when a country takes a step on the road *from* democracy. This is particularly true of some of the better known democracies. The United States, unfortunately, has taken quite a few such steps in the short period since the end of World War II. Following Roosevelt's death and the end of the war, a very natural and expected political reaction began in the United States. It

now looks as if this reaction may have been short-lived. At least the re-election of Truman and the return of the Democrats to power in both houses of Congress would seem to indicate that the postwar swing to the right, as evidenced by the early postwar gains of the Republicans, has at least abated for the time being.

However, this does not mean that there are not forces at work in the United States which would wipe out the democratic freedoms which have been won at great cost in the past 160 odd years. In any country having a general democratic form of government, there are always contending parties, some of which gain the ascendancy from time to time. In France we have the extreme example where opinion has become so divided that dozens of national political parties exist and a government can be formed only by the coalition of several parties. In the United States there are still only two major political parties, but within them there are various wings or groups, each of which strives to make its particular views those of the party. In addition to the parties, there are organizations, some official, some non-official, which do their utmost to influence the course of government.

One of the strongest of these groups, in recent years has been the military faction, the activities of which we have mentioned in these columns upon several occasions. This faction has grown powerful as a result of the last world war. Traditionally the United States has had a fear of the military man in government. The early founding fathers, having before them the example of European countries hopelessly involved in monarchical wars, adopted a policy of subordinating the military man to the civilian. The president, a civilian, was made commander-in-chief of the nation's armed forces. One flaw in this system has been that the United States was

never prepared for war. Upon more than one occasion, the expanse of ocean bordering the country saved it from invasion and possible conquest while it raised an army, manufactured weapons and in other ways got ready for conflict. Since this has now happened twice within the present century, that section of the American public which would have the nation support a large military establishment in peace-time so as to be ready for any military eventuality, has obtained a strong talking point.

The Germans and Japanese had hardly laid down their arms before the advocates of a big peace-time military establishment began to argue against demobilization. Aside from those Americans who really believe that an always up-to-full-strength military machine is a necessity, there is of course the armed services themselves. The members of the Army, Navy and Air Force have a vested interest in their organizations, as do some of the industrial establishments which depend largely upon military orders. While these people may also honestly think a huge military machine advisable, their motives are always open to a certain amount of suspicion because they stand to gain or lose a lot personally if the military machine is enlarged or reduced.

The development of international relations since the end of the war has also favored those who would have the US maintain a strong military force. With international tensions remaining high, it is difficult for any American who has the safety and interests of his country at heart to advocate drastic disarmament, especially since modern science has reduced the formerly secure ocean frontiers of the US. However, it is just this situation which is being exploited by those who would turn the United States into a gigantic armed camp which would mean the end of democracy in America as we have known it in the past. An army must be completely efficient and in such an organization there is little room for dissension, active opposition or some of the other activities so important in a democracy.

The latest proposal for regimenting the US which we have heard about is the recently released booklet, "Civil Defense for National Security," a report prepared under the direction of National Defense Secretary Forrestal. This study points out that the US has a plan for everything in the event war comes except civil defense, and advocates the creation of an organization, under the direction of the Department of National Defense, which would direct civilian activities once war began. While such an organization might be in the interests of efficiency, it certainly would not be in the interests of democracy, as has already been pointed out by several people in America. Radio commenter Walter Winchell described the report as dangerously near a blueprint for American fascism and charged that its proposals create an organization pat-

terned after the Nazi storm troops.

Newspaper columnist Max Lerner, discussing the report and the role of the military in general, said, "...plans are being made for 'civilian defense' which will destroy freedom of press and speech and set up camps for political suspects. By the very nature of modern war, with its immense costs, its terrible destructive power, its secrecy, its fears, the armed forces have become a state within a state. If democracy is ever destroyed on this continent it will not be because of capitalism, or because of the so-called 'serfdom' of socialist planning, but because in an era of great wars the American people are forgetting their anti-militarist tradition."

If the recommendations of this report are accepted by the Administration and subsequently passed into law, the civil defense bureau under the National Defense Department would acquire powers of control over civilians which are not today granted the army over its own men. For instance, concentration camps would be set up to accommodate the numbers of civilians expected to be arrested by the super-state police, which would also be organized. Apparently the constitutional rights of Americans regarding imprisonment would be voided since these detention centers are described as places "where persons may be detained for the public good until such time as conditions permit their release or circumstances warrant their trial." Such a view certainly does not seem to be in keeping with the present American idea of habeas corpus proceedings or the usual practice whereby every arrested person can be released on bail within 24 hours of arrest except when suspected of most serious crimes.

The report, according to the newsletter *In Fact*, calls for the employment of 15,000,000 people in the civil defense organization which will set up and maintain sections devoted to police and prosecution activities which would negate the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Attorney General's office to obscure positions.



"The Manor House Invaded," another woodcut by Chang Yan-si, portrays an anti-hunger demonstration.

Each of these *fifteen million* employees would have to pass a rigorous "loyalty test." Another section of the report advocates the restriction of movement of citizens in the country, recommending that the movements of every person be supervised and controlled, with passes being issued to persons permitted to travel or move about.

The appointment of wardens for each block in cities and towns is suggested. These men, whose duties apparently would be somewhat similar to those of the pao chia officials in China, would "record detailed information and data on the neighborhood and its inhabitants."

While we really doubt that such a document as this will survive its first public airing—which is what it is getting at the present time—the mere fact that a group of 43 presumably representative Americans, under the direction and leadership of National Defense Secretary Forrestal, could produce such a document and seriously suggest that its provisions be enacted into law, gives one pause for thought. One might almost think that Secretary Forrestal and his planners had been studying the Kuomintang organization chart.

Puppets Moved To Taiwan

FIFTY-FOUR top war-time collaborators with the Japanese are reported to have been removed from their cells in Nanking to new places of detention in Taiwan. While no official explanation for this has been given, it may be presumed that the Government desires that they be out of harm's way. Therefore, the island of Taiwan, already known as the place where the "Young" Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, the most fabled political prisoner existent today, while away his time, is to get a new batch of celebrated prisoners.

While there are obviously several ways of looking at this matter, it might be interpreted as a sign that the Government does not want to let prisoners of the state fall into Communist hands. If this is an indication of what the fate of the many thousands of prisoners in Nationalist China may be, it would seem that the Nanking authorities are assuming a very heavy burden. Taiwan is indeed a rich place, but there is a limit to what it can stand. Already, we understand, some 200,000 "refugees" have set up housekeeping on the island.

If political prisoners alone are moved, the number will be staggering, not to mention what it would be if ordinary criminals were included. The Government, for a number of reasons which may seem perfectly good and reasonable in some quarters, may not wish certain categories of prisoners to fall into Communist hands. We can understand how in some specific cases, such a happening might prove highly embarrassing. However, in these days of crisis, a more practical and sensible plan, in our view, would be to stock the various jails in areas about to be evacuated with a few days' or weeks' supplies of food, order the wardens to stay put, and then let the incoming Communists worry about the prisoners' future.

25 Years Ago in The China Weekly Review

Cantonese Not Anti-Foreign

January 19, 1924

Not as a lack of patriotism but more for expediency, the Cantonese nowadays find salvation in being friendly to foreigners. They are the last to adopt the exclusive policy for the time being, anti-foreign or non-intercourse, with British and Americans. The biggest retail stores in Canton, the Sun, the Sincere, and the Chen Kwong are companies registered at Hongkong and with British consular protection. In Canton Harbor one hardly sees a steam launch or steamer flying a five-color flag. There are more Chinese funds in one foreign bank in Shameen than in all the three large modern Chinese banks along the Bund in Canton. Canton parents prefer missionary to government schools for their children. Foreign insurance companies and agencies underwrite more policies in Canton than the native concerns. Canton residents these days will look for foreign trust companies when circumstances compel them to nominally mortgage their holdings to find safety.....

Conditions In Szechuen

The Peking and Tientsin *Times*' report on Szechuen says: "It is a curious fact that no leader among all the quarreling militarists ever gets killed or even caught; but the suffering brought upon the common people is far greater than one can measure or describe. The ordinary taxes have been collected for several years ahead and in some cases have been paid several times for the same years, according as the government has changed. Various pretexts have been devised for levying special war taxes, such as, for instance, two months' house or shop rent; assessment per head on domestic animals, and again, on the estimated worth of each business concern from the largest banking and trading institution down to the poorest costermonger by the street wall who has been compelled to find one dollar, etc....."

10 Years Ago In The China Weekly Review

Political Limelight

January 21, 1939

Political interest heightens in both Chinese and foreign circles with the opening this week of the 5th plenary session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang at Chungking. Great importance is being attached to the session, especially in view of the fact that the defection of Wang Ching-wei necessitates a readjustment in the personnel of the Kuomintang and the Government.

Although no official information is as yet available, it is expected that all the posts vacated by Wang and his associates will be filled by new appointees at the session. Sun Fo, president of the Legislative Yuan and strong advocate of Sino-Soviet collaboration, is prominently mentioned as the candidate for the post of Deputy Chief Executive of the Kuomintang in succession to Wang, while Gen. Chang Chun, vice-president of the Executive Yuan, will be appointed president of the People's Political Council. Chou En-lai, well-known Communist leader, is slated for the post of secretary-general of the Military Affairs Commission, and Gen. Chen Cheng, trusted lieutenant of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, and director of the Political Department of the Military Affairs Commission, will be entrusted with still more important duties.

Soochow Creek

Sampan and junks on Soochow Creek must tie up to the south bank only, the north side of the creek being reserved for vessels with special permits from the Japanese Army or Navy, according to a notice of the shipping office of the Public Utilities Bureau of the Shanghai City Government, published here this week.

CHILD MINERS OF SANDAN

Santha Rama Rau

(Reprinted from the New York Star)

TO a small group of foreigners who work in the village of Sandan in the province of Kansu in northwest China, the children who work in the coal mines are known as the Peter Pans. From the time when they start work in the pits at the age of eight or nine to the time when they have to retire as old, broken men of 30, they appear to grow scarcely at all. They remain shrivelled, dark-skinned gnomes, known to the local population as "ants" or "black faces" until they die of scurvy, starvation or in mine accidents.

One of the projects of the Sandan Bailie School—a training school for workers in the Chinese Industrial Co-operatives—is to prove by demonstration that better conditions for the miners are, in the long run, conducive to a higher yield and more efficient production. Until the last month when the school began to work its own mine, the usual custom had been to allow the children to start work as soon as they were of an age to earn money for the support of the family. Often if the family could not afford to buy their food during the winter months, the children were sold to the mine owners and from then on there was no further control—governmental or parental—on the conditions under which the children worked.

To the foreigner visiting this area it is hard to believe that children can survive under such conditions. Usually they are without shoes, socks or trousers even through the bitter winter of northwest China where the temperature drops to 25 degrees below zero. Sometimes they have no coats either. There is a tradition connected with the nakedness that comes from the time when there was an extensive epidemic here which carried off most of the children. The panic-stricken villagers consulted a famous doctor and asked him what to do about this affliction that was killing their little boys and girls. He told them to burn all the children's clothes and all would be well. Possibly the disease was some form of typhus carried by lice, and the burning of the clothes removed the source of infection, but now that the old condition has gone, poverty and superstition keep the children in freezing misery all winter.

Interviews with several of the children show that for the most part they start working when they are eight or nine years old, though some begin as early as six. Lee Chu Kuo is a case in point. He is now about 13 years old and has been working in one of the pits for over five years. He lives with his mother and father, also a miner, in a flimsy shack just outside the mouth of the coal pit. His father considers himself lucky that he and his son are almost the

same size because a shrunken frame is an advantage in this job. The shafts are so narrow that only a child or a wizened man can fit through.

Lee Chu Kuo can't read or write, and earns the equivalent of 50 American cents a month. He feels that he is slightly better off than most of the kids at the mines because his parents are alive so that he does not have to pay for his food. He has trachoma and scurvy. He cannot imagine life away from the mine and the tiny village of miners' huts in which there is no shop, no restaurant, no amusement, just the huts and an open space in which the miners gather in the evening.

They present an extraordinary sight as you walk over the barren sand-colored hills of this isolated part of China to the little hollow some miles out of Sandan where they live. The black holes of doorways in the mud huts, the silent, half-naked miners and their old little children sitting on the ground, grimy and expressionless.

In the same district the Wang family of Sandan owns a mine which employs eight children, most of whom are orphans. All are illiterate, and they, too, earn about 50 American cents a month out of which they must supply their own food. The mine gives them a place to live. All of them suffer from scurvy and

malnutrition, and in the winter months manage to work only four hours a day in which time they transport 500 pounds of coal each, by going down the shaft with little baskets, filling them and making their way out again. Often the shafts are not high enough to allow them to stand upright, there are no proper supports, and the children work with naked flames strapped to their foreheads. The result is that floods, gas, explosions and collapsing roofs are a constant danger.

The Sandan Bailie School is headed by Rewi Alley, a New Zealander who came to Shanghai in 1926 as a factory inspector in the foreign concession. He got into the habit of taking his summer leaves in the Chinese interior, studying village life. For the last 12 years,

since the Japanese invaded China, he has devoted his life to organizing cooperatives in Chinese villages, the last three years to the Sandan School.

The school draws most of its financial support from relief organizations in New Zealand and America, and some of its instructors from such groups as the Friends' Service Unit. Several of its enterprises are revolutionary in this remote part of China—the irrigation scheme, the ploughing by tractor, the generator for electricity—but the project that will have even more far-reaching effects in the changed conditions it will bring for the mining population is the school's experiment with its own pit.

The school has bought one old pit and is sinking one new one. The old pit had been deserted because the ever-present fear of the miners—a flood—had made it unworkable.

Of course, this is only the beginning of the Bailie School experiment. Gradually, as the confidence of the child miners is won, the school will introduce simple and cheap machinery, safety measures and better living conditions. The lives of many thousands of China's impoverished workers will benefit and the pressure on the mine owners will be strong enough to make a reaction difficult.



These Chinese boys look years apart. Reason: The little fellow has always worked in the Sandan coal mines; the other is a co-op school student.

By Rickshaw To Communist China

Julian Schuman

(Mr. Schuman, in addition to being a staff member of the China Weekly Review, is a correspondent for the Chicago Sun-Times and the American Broadcasting Company.)

AS the crow or an airplane flies, Communist China is only 120 miles from Shanghai. However, since plane service is still relegated to the big cities remaining in Nationalist territory, ordinary persons have to rely on a combination of train, ferry, model-T Ford, rickshaw and walking in order to get to any number of Communist held cities just north of the Yangtze.

Robert Martin, correspondent of *The New York Post* and the *Columbia Broadcasting System*, and I left Shanghai on January 11 at 7:30 a.m. on the Shanghai-Nanking express. About four and a half hours later we were in Chinkiang on the southern bank of the Yangtze. Our immediate object was the city of Taichow about 20 miles inland from the north bank of the river. Taichow is still under government control, though much of its surrounding area is in the hands of the Communist's New Fourth Army. We took rickshaws to the wharf and in a short time were on a small ferry steaming north.

By one o'clock in the afternoon we had disembarked at the small town of Liu Wei. From here the traveler could either shove his way into a jam-packed rickety bus for Yangchow 10 miles away or else pay more money and get into the relative privacy of one of the five or six old Fords and Dodges which were lined up waiting for more prosperous customers. We were forced to settle for a car since the bus was not going to Taichow, according to our driver. Liu Wei to Taichow was a distance of about 35 miles and was made via Yangchow with a 10 minute layover on the outskirts of that city.

Reached Taichow

It was just beginning to get dark when we reached Taichow and made our way by rickshaw to the home of Robert Richardson of the China Mission of the American Presbyterian Church, who had invited us to stay with him during our time in the city.

Chen Yi's New Fourth Army is on all sides of Taichow and this city is resigned to the fact that the Communists can probably take it whenever they desire. Taichow is less than 20 miles north of the Yangtze and lies in one of the most fertile portions of north Kiangsu, where it serves as a trade terminus for the constant stream of products pouring in from both the outlying farmlands and cities such as Shanghai.

The Communists are in possession of a number of smaller towns less than 15 miles away, but the prevail-

ing opinion among the people in Taichow is that the Communists are not particularly anxious to come into the city yet. It is said that the Communists feel that so long as Taichow remains in Nationalist hands they can continue to receive goods from the cities south of the Yangtze.

Like so many people south of the Yangtze, the people here are tired of the Civil War and openly express their hope for peace. However, there is an air of quiet determination to remain no matter what comes and await the Communist take over. Nobody is leaving the city these days and some of those who left a few months ago have returned because of the difficulty in finding any place in China where they can be certain the Communists will not eventually come.

Taichow is full of troops. These troops belong to a part of the 51st Division which a short time ago was involved in the burning of an American missionary hospital in Hwaiyin not far away. The soldiers, whose morale was said to be quite low by now, are becoming more and more of a problem for the population with their constant taking over of property and being billeted in many homes. They are looked upon by a great number of Taichow's residents as a source of potential banditry, ready to loot and steal should conditions get worse.

Trade With Reds

Businessmen in Taichow look upon trade with the nearby Communist cities as natural. Although it is not official, both sides wink at any ban, for products are needed by each side. The Communists are anxious for cotton cloth, rayon, flour and cigarettes in return for their wheat, millet, rice, pork and political ideas. The last somehow seem to filter into the city. The attitude of most businessmen, in answer to how they feel about the expected arrival of the Communists, was best expressed by one rice dealer who said, "*wu suo wei*," (it makes no difference).

A school teacher with whom Martin and I spoke told us he planned to stay on. Taichow was his native city, his work was here and he hoped to be able to continue his duties, come what may. He maintained that a change could be seen in the policy of the Communists towards their countrymen. Formerly, he insisted, they had manifested an interest only in the lowest classes, but now they were showing a growing concern for all classes. This, he pointed out, was more in line

with the principles of China's ancient sages, Confucius and Mencius.

Americans Staying

Three American missionaries have elected to stay in Taichow. Robert Richardson, his wife Agnes, and Dr. Henry S. Nelson feel that they should remain in the city and explore the possibility of continuing their work under the Communists. They have informed their superiors of their intention to stay on as a skeleton force of volunteers to negotiate with the Communists when they come to Taichow.

Mr. Richardson has had over 25 years experience in China, and speaks Chinese fluently. He is in charge of the mission's activities in Taichow, including the only hospital in the city, a school for over 400 pupils, a sewing project for widows and refugee women, and the mission church. Mrs. Richardson devotes most of her attention to the school and the sewing project. Receipts from the sale of cotton underclothes made by the sewing project each week go to two of the city's 18 rice kitchens. Dr. Nelson has been in China for one year and, though his wife and child returned to America, he has volunteered to stay on and continue his work in the hospital. The hospital has handled over 1,000 patients since its reopening last November. It had been closed since the war. It now has a bed capacity of 20 because of a limited staff, but Dr. Nelson hopes to be able to get it back to its former capacity of 100 beds.

Of Taichow's eight American missionaries, five left by mid-November and this action prompted the Communists in a nearby city to send Mr. Richardson a letter in which they expressed their regret at hearing that there was a possibility of his leaving. In this letter, which was written in English, the Communists said that the American government does not understand the policy of the Chinese Communist Party. They then went on to say that their policy was to protect consuls, officials, and properties of foreigners who obey the Communist government. They also said that officials of hospitals and schools, as well as clergymen, shall be protected. The letter ended with the hope that Mr. Richardson would write to them in a small town a few miles away if he still did not understand them. The letter was signed, "Chinese Peoples' Army (Chinese New Fourth)."

In his reply, Mr. Richardson stated that his wife, Dr. Nelson and himself had decided to stay and continue

their work no matter who was in charge. Part of his letter said, "We have never taken any part in politics or the governments of China. As guests in your country we are neutral in regard to politics and have always been obedient to the laws of the land in which we live."

Set Out For Kiangyen

Martin and I left Taichow at one o'clock in the afternoon on the 12th and our destination was the Communist-held city of Kiangyen, less than 15 miles northeast of Taichow. We had hired two rickshaws, and as we walked through the city gate behind our vehicles the Nationalist sentries watched us go. From the talk among themselves it was quite apparent that they were aware of where we were going. The road was full of people going and coming from Taichow. There were no signs which said, "You are now outside of Nationalist lines" or "You are fast approaching Communist territory." But, about two miles outside of Taichow, both Martin and myself noticed that the telephone poles and wires which had been running along the left side of the road had vanished. Apparently we had reached no man's land. Up to this time, after having left Taichow, we saw only two soldiers and they were unarmed Nationalists walking along the other side of the road towards Taichow.

In another hour and a half we reached Kiangyen, a city with a population of over 40,000. As we came by the sentry post one of the three blue-uniformed members of the New Fourth Army sitting in the little shack on the side of the road came out and told us to get down from our rickshaws. He wanted to know who we were and why we had come to Kiangyen. He asked me if I had a gun, examined my fountain pen and frisked me, after assuring me that there was nothing to worry about. In general he was quite unprepared for the sight of two foreigners. We learned later that we were the first to come to Kiangyen since before Pearl Harbor and that my clothes had made the guard nervous because my old army trousers and Eisenhower jacket looked very much like Nationalist uniforms.

Kiangyen is a typical Chinese countryside city in the fertile Yangtze valley which extends over this portion of north Kiangsu. The farmers from the surrounding neighborhood bring their cotton, rice, wheat, millet, beans and pork to town and in return seek the goods from the city's many small shops. There is no industry in Kiangyen with the exception of a small power plant whose owner left before the Communists came, but which is now being run by the man who had been the manager. The New Fourth Army had entered on December 6, the Nationalists came back two days later and were finally driven out on the 10th.

During the time we were in the city, from about 5:00 p.m. on the

12th until we left the next day at about 1:00 p.m., we were able to speak to the district magistrate, the political worker, a Chinese Presbyterian minister, a number of merchants and some of the people in the streets. The magistrate and the political worker were members of the Communist party.

The people in Kiangyen, like the people behind the Nationalist lines, want peace. However, according to the political worker, who was 25 years old and a native of Kiangsu and who had been a Communist guerilla for six years, Chiang Kai-shek's peace and a true peace are two different matters. He said that there are groups in China today which want to overthrow Chiang but, like the Democratic League, they are powerless unless they work with the Communists. Both he and the magistrate emphasized that there must be a differentiation between recently liberated Communist areas and territory held for a long period by the Communists. In the old areas the people immediately realized that a Nationalist peace was an insincere move. However, according to them, in the new areas such as Kiangyen, many of the people are unclear because political education has not been underway very long.

Yangtze Crossing Easy

The district magistrate, who was a native of the city and 32 years old, said that there was no way of getting Chiang Kai-shek and the Kuomintang reactionaries out of power without the Communist army taking Nanking. Asked how long he thought the war would last, he said about a year, but felt that it would be easy to cross the Yangtze.

One of the noticeable features of our talks with these people was that they never went into an attack on American imperialism and China. They did ask us how the American people would feel if Chiang went to America to live and also asked for an explanation of why Truman won the presidential election.

The morning of the 13th we were invited to attend the businessmen's meeting after breakfast. This was attended by about two or three hundred businessmen. Martin and I sat on one side next to the head of the table where four of the city elders sat. Directly opposite us were the magistrate and the political worker. After introducing us in a speech in which he referred to us as international friends and representatives of two progressive American newspapers who had come to look at the Liberated Area, the magistrate told us we could ask anybody in the room questions.

Apparently the businessmen in a city such as Kiangyen consider conditions somewhat better than before. However, nobody tried to say that this was because the city was liberated, but rather because there was no fighting in the immediate vicinity and so supplies were able to go in and out and the farm-

ers were able to bring their produce to the city regularly. One lumber dealer, who had gone to Nanking before the Communists came and then returned after the Communists came in, claimed that his business was better now because formerly the soldiers had been in the habit of commandeering stocks. None of the business people attempted to hide the fact that there was a brisk trade going on with the Nationalist areas. In fact, for about US\$60 to US\$100 worth of rice the Communists were able to obtain an American rifle. Most of the trade going on was done by barter. In the city itself, the Communists used their own currency (華中銀行) which was about 20 for each Gold Yuan.

On Good Terms

The Chinese preacher in town with whom we spoke said that the church was proceeding as before with no disruption. He said that he had between 40 and 60 people attending, somewhat less than formerly but this was because some people had left the city before the Communists came. He seemed to be on good terms with the local officials and was always included in any talks they had with us, along with one or two of the more important businessmen.

Judging from the situation in Kiangyen, which admittedly was observed very briefly, it seems likely that there is a good chance that the Communists' military progress has so far outstripped their expectations that they are not paying too much attention to relatively unimportant places. There were no posters up, though we saw Nationalist signs smeared with black paint, and the political worker admitted that political education of the people had not progressed very far. A surface impression received in this short time was that this was like any other small Nationalist city, except for the scarcity of soldiers. We counted only about 10 the whole time. Another immediate impression was the friendliness of the people, as well as their curiosity over the foreigners, and the complete lack of any trace of anti-American feeling throughout our conversations and walks in the city.

We made our way back over the same road we had traveled the day before, and about 30 hours after we had left we were back within the walls of Taichow. The same rickshaws which had taken us to Communist Kiangyen took us back to Nationalist Taichow and as we made our way to Robert Richardson's house the populace along the narrow streets were buzzing about the two Americans who had gone and returned from Kiangyen. One bewildered onlooker was heard to remark, "They fear neither devils nor the Communists."

Early the next morning we set out for Liu Wei, Chinkiang and Shanghai, and at 9:30 p.m. on Friday, January 14, a little more than three and a half days after our departure, we were back in Shanghai.

Viet Nam: Orphan Up For Adoption

Andrew Roth

IN many ways Viet Nam has been like an orphan in Southeast Asia. But it probably will be adopted soon—by the Chinese Communists.

When the Communist-led Vietnamese guerrillas become directly linked with the Chinese Communists, it will bring to an end an isolation in which the Vietnamese have been exceptional in Southeast Asia.

In part the Vietnamese are themselves to blame for this isolation. Very early they decided that the final decision would depend on military strength. Therefore, while the Indonesian Republicans spent a substantial portion of their foreign exchange on representation and publicity, the Vietnamese husbanded theirs for purchasing arms.

In part, too, Viet Nam's isolation has been due to the fact that there is virtually only French capital invested there, while in Indonesia, for example, there is considerable British, American and other capital in addition to Dutch. Neither Britain nor America have been permitted by the French to secure any substantial economic stakes in Indochina.

In Indochina, Britain and America not only have had no pecuniary reason for being interested, but furthermore it has been a real political hot potato. While British and American experts have recognized that the French are the worst colonizers in Southeast Asia and the nationalist movement strong and united, London and Washington were faced with the fact that Ho Chi Minh was Moscow-trained and a number of Communists have other leading places in the Vietnamese leadership. Therefore—while they have intervened in Indonesia to the extent of sending British and American mediators to midwife a Dutch-Indonesian settlement—they have kept hands off Indochina.

Embarrassed Silence

London and Washington's embarrassed silence on Indochina has been reflected in the paucity of news from a country which has been the scene of more dramatic and momentous developments than any other region in Southeast Asia.

One of the factors overlooked has been the special character of Ho Chi Minh's Marxism. In the period before the Tito controversy, few Western observers took seriously the possibility of a sharp conflict between a "national Communist", who emphasizes what he considers to be the best interests of his own country, and "international Communists" who think Moscow's interests come first.

Certainly if Ho Chi Minh is still a Communist—and there is some dispute about that—he is a "national Communist" and far more moderate than Tito. Although he was one of the first of the Asian Moscow gra-

duates, French Sureté files show that soon after he reached Canton in 1925, he argued with Michael Borodin. Borodin, the Soviet Advisor to the Chinese Nationalists, thought that during a nationalist revolution such as China's, two conflicts should proceed simultaneously: the battle against imperialism and the battle against wealthy landowning nationalists. Ho Chi Minh disagreed. He thought the anti-imperialist conflict should have preference and that social conflicts should be held in abeyance until national freedom is secured. All the evidence available at present would indicate that Ho still hews to this line. Furthermore Ho does not belong to the "Moscow-always-knows-best" school. Not long ago he told a friendly correspondent: "Moscow has made too many mistakes on Indochina for us to take its word on our problems."

Unified Movement

It is noteworthy that today Ho heads the only unified nationalist movement in Southeast Asia. In Burma the Communists are fighting a Socialist government; in Indonesia the Communists are fighting a nationalist movement; and in Malaya the Communists are fighting in isolation after having jettisoned their allies in the nationalist movement. In Viet Nam—in very sharp contrast—Communists, Socialists, Trotskyists, Monarchists, Democrats and Catholics are working together with scarcely any friction. Instead of growing narrower, the coalition governing Viet Nam has grown steadily broader, the most recent additions having been from some of the old mandarins, formerly in the court of Baodai. And "Uncle Ho" is regarded with common veneration by Vietnamese of all sects much as Gandhi is regarded by all Indians.

It is one of the curious aspects of the Viet Nam situation that the peculiar moderation of Ho Chi Minh has probably been motivated in part by his hope to secure some American sympathy as a result of a little-known wartime alliance. The Vietnamese nationalists first began fighting the Japanese (and the French colonial regime which collaborated with the Japanese) as far back as 1940. As a result it came to be regarded with paternal approval by the South-China-based American forces toward the war's end. In 1944 the American behind-the-lines organization OSS (Office of Strategic Services) parachuted in military advisors and armaments for the Vietnamese guerrillas battling in North Tonking. The Vietnamese also marked out Japanese targets and rescued American fliers who crashed trying to bomb them.

In this spurt of little-publicized armed fellowship, Americans helped

get Ho Chi Minh out of prison when he was arrested by Chiang's secret police during a visit to China and made brash promises of help for Viet Nam's independence movement. When the Vietnamese proclaimed their Republic in August 1945, they modeled their constitution largely on the American.

The Vietnamese were soon abandoned by their wartime American allies. This was partly due to the death of President Roosevelt, who was strongly committed to keeping the French colonialists from returning to Indochina. It was also due to the shift in world division from Axis vs. Allies to Soviet vs. Anti-Soviet. This immediately pushed the Vietnamese nationalists into the outer darkness because they all acknowledged as their leader Ho Chi Minh who bore the mark of "trained in Moscow."

It is only recently, however, that the Vietnamese radio has begun attacking the U.S. largely because American ERP help to France is helping to finance France's Indochina war, estimated to cost US\$1,000,000 a day and because the State Department has made clear its support for the puppet government of Baodai. By now the Vietnamese have completely abandoned the hope they long held of any sympathetic consideration for their aspirations by Washington.

So automatic has been the rejection of Ho Chi Minh that few, even among the diplomatic experts, have observed the contrast between the coalition policy of Ho's government and the divisive policy of the Communists in other Southeast Asia countries. This was highlighted at the Communist and leftwing youth conferences held in Calcutta last March, which set off the train of Communist explosions in Southeast Asia. The Vietnamese had no representatives at the Communist Party conference because its Communist Party was dissolved in 1945 and replaced by a Marxist Study Group—a move designed by Ho to diminish internal friction and external criticism.

Hot Water

The Vietnamese delegate to the youth conference soon found himself in hot water. The representatives of Indian and Burmese Communist youth organizations tried to push through a number of resolutions attacking the Burmese government as "puppets" and the Siamese government as military fascists and advocating immediate partition of land for the peasants and expropriation of foreign-owned property. The Vietnamese delegate said he would have to dissociate himself from these resolutions because his government had friendly relations with both the Siamese and Burmese governments, did not consider it expedient

to upset the land system while fighting the war and did not agree to blanket expropriation of foreign property. For taking this position the Vietnamese delegate was accused by the full-blooded Indian Communists of being "under American influence!"

Since the Calcutta conferences, the Communists of Burma, Malaya and Indonesia have followed an insurrectionist policy, splitting the nationalist movements in those countries. The coalition policy of the Vietnamese Marxists has continued unchanged.

Simple Approach

Whatever their resistance to the suicidal policy for Southeast Asia by the Burmese and Indian Communists, the Vietnamese government is not at all likely to turn down any offer of arms and technical assistance by the Chinese Communists. On this subject the embattled nationalists of Asia have a simple approach. They feel that nationalists have as much right to accept help from Communists as Socialist Britain has to receive help from capitalist America.

"For us there is only one question—independence," Prapiset Panich, leader of the "Free Cambodians," told me. The "Free Cambodian" attitude is noteworthy because while they are allied with their Vietnamese neighbors against the French, there are no Communists among their leaders. Prapiset continued: "If the (Chinese) Communists reach the Yunnan border and give even a moderate amount of arms to Ho Chi Minh, I think he can clear the French out of his section in three months. But that will mean that the Ho Chi Minh government will go entirely Red. If they offer us arms to drive out the French, we will accept them even if it means going Red."

"For years, I have been going to the British and Americans and Siamese asking for help for our independence struggle, with no success. We would prefer help from the democracies, but they have ignored us. We will accept help from whatever side helps us against the French and be grateful to them.

"The democracies have two roads and very few weeks in which to decide. Either they aid the moderate nationalists here or they aid the colonialists. If they take the second road, Western influence will soon be finished completely in Southeast Asia."

Chinese Law:

Personal Element Plays Part

TIEN-FU CHANG

(Judge, Shanghai High Court)

THE pre-trial system mentioned in the article, "Uncle Sam Modernizes His Justice," published in a recent issue of the *Reader's Digest* is of great interest to me. In my experience as a judge, it has been evident that legal justice through strict legal proceedings is certainly not the best solution to all litigation brought before the Court.

In the old days, before the introduction of a modern legal system, China had a peculiar judicial tradition of her own which many foreign scholars and jurists find difficult to understand. According to ancient Chinese ethical theory, the whole nation was considered a big family, with the magistrates acting as its older members who exercised paternal rights over the people. They were charged, not only with ruling the people, but also with loving and caring for them as parents. They were expected to display fatherly judgment in their administration of justice as well as cold, legal reasoning. Consequently, the magistrates often advised or persuaded the litigants to compromise, basing their advice, in many cases, on precepts of brotherly relations rather than law. The people, on the other hand, were expected to display the dutiful attitude of children to parents in their relations with the magistrates.

A remarkable instance may serve to show how this system worked. Once, in Formosa, two brothers fought over an inheritance for several years. The Court seemed unable to settle the matter satisfactorily or eliminate the bitterness between the two. Then a new magistrate was appointed to the district in which they lived. As soon as he assumed office, he was told about the long and bitterly fought case, and he summoned both parties to appear before him. After hearing both sides carefully, he handed down, not a judgment, but a short poem instead which read like this:

"Both of you were born of the same parents and sucked from the same breast. Why should you fight

over property inherited from your father? Just think. Each time you meet, you have grown a little older. How much longer do you have to be brothers on this side of the grave? Certainly, you can live peacefully together if you can forgive each other. Remember, it is not brotherly to quarrel over worthless, worldly belongings. You both have children who are also brothers. Be good enough to set a good example for them."

共乳同胞一氣生 祖宗家業不須爭
一回相見一回老 難得幾時爲弟兄

兄弟同居忍便安 莫因毫末起爭端
眼前生子又兄弟 留與兒孫作樣看

The brothers were so touched by the poem that they could say nothing, and, shedding tears, they knelt at the feet of the judge and gravely promised that they would quarrel no more. They left the Court hand in hand.

Now this tradition still holds in China. Judges always try to effect a compromise before the conclusion of a debate. Recently, in the Shanghai High Court, an appellant demanded a payment of 50 dollars, while the appellee was willing to pay only 20 dollars. Each was so determined in his own way that a compromise seemed impossible. Then the presiding judge, T. K. Hsu, stepped in and said:

"You are neighbors but both of you are unneighborly." He then turned to the appellant, "Will you accept 30 dollars?"

"No!" was the answer.

"The appellee will offer you only 20," the judge said earnestly, "and I personally am willing to offer you an additional 10 in order to make the total 30, so that you two may live peacefully together. How about that?"

"Fine," said the appellee with a smile. "I will accept 20 in full settlement. As for your Honor's 10, I return them with thanks."

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A Northerner Looks At Shanghai

Duncan Lee

TO a Northerner who has heard much of Shanghai and long held a desire to see it, there is a certain sense of pride when he can at last set out on a journey to that city.

I arrived in Shanghai at the time when Chiang Ching-kuo was controlling prices with an iron hand. And, in protest, no hotel or restaurant would take in strangers. But when this situation cleared, I discovered that not only hotels and food shops, but also theaters, expensive restaurants and dancing halls are always crowded despite the exorbitant prices.

Spectacular Sights

With a heart open and ready to receive all spectacular sights, I took long walks along Shanghai's best known streets—Nanking, Peking, Chungcheng, Szechuen and Honan roads and the Bund—visiting the big department stores and the Great World theater. Sometimes, startled by some peculiar occurrence, I would have to remind myself: "This is Shanghai." For instance, never before had I seen women with bobbed hair selling vegetables or newspapers or picking up garbage or begging. In most of the Northern cities, only noble ladies and prostitutes have their hair cut short.

In vain did I look for differences

in appearance between Northerners and Southerners. But there are numerous differences in the spoken language. To a Northerner, the people around Shanghai sound like birds twittering. They do not speak directly from their throats, but are given to using friction sounds with their lips and teeth, making easy turns of their tongues and forcing sounds from their noses. Heated conversation, quarrels or great loquaciousness is called "wala wala" in Shanghai; in the North it is "wa wa."

At first it seemed to me that there were many more rich or well-to-do people in Shanghai than elsewhere. But after further thought, I decided that was not necessarily the case. In provinces like Hopei, Shantung and Honan, people spend much less on pleasure than in places south of the Yangtze. Due to frequent natural calamities, people in those three provinces are frugal to a degree unthought of here, although they may be 10 times as rich as the Southerners.

A suit of Western clothes or a fine Chinese gown seems to be a necessity here if one is not to be met with scorn. Most people in Shanghai are too busy with trade and commercial activities to spend much time with books or in research,

even though Shanghai produces most of China's books and magazines, the largest newspapers and other cultural and scientific equipment.

In order to get a better view of Shanghai, I made a round of the city at night; for night presents a sharper contrast between the "haves" and "have-nots."

At one place I saw people enjoying great luxury, drinking and dancing with glamorously dressed girls; while on the very doorstep a refugee boy was crying over his father who was breathing his last. Pedestrians walked by without even a look of sympathy. This was one of the recently reported 200 cases a day who die of hunger and exposure. I saw many others huddled on the streets and lanes.

"Wild Pheasants"

Shanghai is called the "paradise of the speculators." It is, in addition, a bazaar of every kind of vice and iniquity, and a rendezvous for extravagance and misery. I saw the beautiful, but syphilitic "wild pheasants" (street prostitutes) lined up along the streets and standing in the corridors of buildings like objects in art galleries, waiting to catch their prey. I saw the thousands of people pushing and shoving in the gold stampedes and shopping rushes, herded like animals.

Shanghai boasts of China's smoothest thoroughfares and finest avenues; yet they are dwarfed by the high buildings and do not seem as wide as those in Nanking. Curiosity prompted me to visit behind the scenes in this so-called international port. Like most cities in China, and the Chinese themselves, Shanghai likes to indulge in window-dressing. In contrast to the tall buildings and paved thoroughfares, a walk through most of the lanes is a depressing experience. Here the way is choked up by piles of dirty garbage, and stagnant pools and trickles of waste water give off an indescribably offensive odor. Shanghai lacks sufficient public lavatories, and men consequently relieve themselves everywhere along the lanes.

Of Shanghai's 5,000,000 populace, it is estimated that most of those clever in trade come from Ningpo, Hangchow or Yangchow, or from points along the Nanking-Shanghai railroad. The rickshaw and pedicab drivers and amahs are said to come mostly from north Kiangsu, and soldiers and policemen from Shantung, Hopei and Szechuen. Kwangtung is supposed to supply Shanghai with the finest cooks and Honan with the best *ta ping* (flour cake) peddlers.

Shanghai is the greatest hodgepodge in China. It combines people from all over the country, riches and poverty, luxury and suffering, modern advances and vice. Shanghai's streets are named for China's provinces and this is symbolic, for the city is a miniature of the nation in transition.

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China's Gifts To Her Neighbors

By King-chau Mui

(Chinese Minister to Cuba)

WHEN one thinks of the inventions accredited to the Chinese, several things come to one's mind, namely, the mariner's compass, gunpower, the art of printing, pottery, paper, ink, and silk.

The art of printing was invented in China in the sixth century A.D., 900 years before it was known in Europe. What a tremendous power it wields on the world today! It is hard to imagine the time when it was not in existence! Chinese records have it that in 593 A.D., Wan-ti decreed that various texts in circulation be collected and engraved on wood to be printed and published. Several hundred years later, during the Sung Dynasty (960-1127 A.D.), a blacksmith, Pe Ching, introduced movable types made of sung clay to engrave the character and harden it in the fire before arranging it on an iron frame. The whole process was very difficult, but it was possible to print a large number of books that way, especially histories of various dynasties which were in vogue at that time.

Little known to the general public are China's other contributions in the field of botany. In the ancient world, China contributed to the

gardens and orchards of other nations with apricots, plums, and peaches. The favorite English beverage—tea—was discovered by the British on the first English ship reaching Amoy. Trees such as the Chinese elm, ailanthus, and camphor; flowers such as azalea, gardenia, camellia, chrysanthemum, hollyhock, tea rose, peony, Cherokee rose, and Chinese aster are her native products. One or more specimens of the following flowers have come from China also—hydrangea, primrose, narcissus, lily, poppy, magnolia, and wisteria. Most people like to drink orange juice or eat oranges for dessert, but how many of them realize that the fruit originally came from China? Other valuable plants are the tung trees which are the source of our best varnish, and the soya beans which contain much nutritious value and are daily becoming more important.

The aristocrats of Rome wore a strange and valuable textile—silk. The Chinese, as all know, were the first people to breed silkworms, raise mulberry leaves to feed the silkworms. Legend has it that as far back as 2000 B.C., Seling, wife of

Hwang-ti, first observed the silk produced by worms, unravelled the cocoons, and worked the fine filaments into a web of cloth. In connection with silk, there is the invention of the silk loom.

The silk loom not only improved the transforming of silk threads into cloth, but also influenced the progress of the textile craft in Europe. These looms were taken from China to other parts of Asia. India was acquainted with them. As compared with the textile craft in Europe, India in the 13th century was very advanced, but China was even ahead of India by several centuries. It is probable that commercial relations were carried on between China and India in the way of textiles and the looms, the heavy traffic being between Ceylon and the ports of South China.

The loop loom on whose principle modern weaving machines are built was invented in China. This machine was perfected in such a manner that it was possible to use it from the very beginning to weave silk, despite its delicate texture. Silk threads of various colors were combined to make rich tapestries as

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seen in the ancient designs and descriptions. Rudimentary tapestries and brocades soon followed. By the ninth century B.C., China was producing prints and tapestries in silk, cotton, and other materials.

The oldest description of the loop loom, unknown to the peoples of the Mediterranean coast in ancient history, appeared in Chinese writing about 1200 A.D. In Europe some of the improvements of the loom did not appear until the 14th century and there was indication that the process of the loops was known to the Western world only through indirect contact with China to obtain weaves which were more beautiful and better than those manufactured in Europe. The progress of the textile art in the West, then, is due in general to the efforts of the weavers from Venice, Genoa, and Pisa to imitate the art of the Chinese loom.

Chinese Weaves

Chinese weaves, which entered the markets of Asia and Europe in the 12th century, were of two kinds: The simple weave without loops, and the weave with loops, which was used until almost the 19th century. The principles applied in the construction of the Chinese loop looms did not appear in Europe until the improved loom of Dagon in the 17th century. Specialists declared that what Dagon accomplished was nothing more than an imperfect imitation of the Chinese drawing of the loom of the 11th century. It may be stated that by the time of the Portuguese and Dutch voyages to China, the loop had improved greatly over the first, five centuries before, although the secrets of the art were carefully guarded over by the Chinese guilds.

The Chinese loop loom had the advantage of working with two vertical squares, so constructed that all imaginable patterns of texture could be made with a beauty not attainable in England or the United States until the industrial revolution.

The loom was not kept isolated in China, for very soon it became known to the Western world through Persia and Arabia and other trading countries. Trade in Chinese fabrics with the Western world is very old; Rome was familiar with them.

In summary, one may then say that China contributed much toward progress in textile technique. The principle upon which the loop loom is based was discovered in China, and from there the knowledge was spread during the sixteenth century throughout Europe, and it influenced the construction of the machinery known as Dagon and Jacquard, which revolutionized the Western textile industries.

The world became richer because of the various contributions that China made in the past. Let us hope that she will continue to do so in the future.

The Week's Business

THE ups and downs throughout the week ending Wednesday, January 19, were caused by various developments on the money market, in the opinion of bankers, who explained that even if reports in the vernacular press that the new Governor of the Central Bank issued one billion GY in new banknotes within three days are true, the amount apparently was insufficient. In fact, the market was extremely short of cash, and on Tuesday, January 18, premiums up to 10 percent were charged by those holding large amounts of banknotes.

At the same time, the rate of interest increased rapidly, with money-lenders charging between nine and 12 percent per day. To a certain extent the cash shortage may have resulted in slower movements on the foreign exchange market than had generally been expected. That sector of the financial market, too, was very erratic, with rates gaining or losing up to 25 percent within a few hours.

The bullion market was no less changeable. At the beginning of the week, on January 17, when the Central Bank had stopped its sale of gold bars and silver dollars, the market rate of gold went up to GY17,500 per ounce, but after a few hours it came down to GY13,000 and even GY12,500. It was believed but not proved that the Central Bank had dumped comparatively large quantities of gold on the market.

At any rate, some speculators with inside information last week may have made fortunes without running the slightest risk; all they needed was some information from the right source.

Meanwhile, the Exchange Certificate rate again limped behind the general development, reaching only GY177 by the middle of the week under review. This was about 40 percent below the black market rate and about 12 percent below the remittance rate for Overseas Chinese which was GY200. It goes without saying that so low a Certificate rate did not encourage exports.

Throughout the week under review, commodity prices continued to advance, with the exception of cotton yarn, which lost. The decline in yarn prices was believed to be caused by the "dumping" of large quantities by government-operated mills. The price of rice, however, went up almost 45 percent, flour between 18 percent and 22 percent, and bean oil around 20 percent.

In spite of such fast price increases, the market's "atmosphere" in general was more normal during the week under review than the week before. Whether this was due to the news of various peace movements, as some believed, or whether it was simply due to the conviction that "after all, things are not much better in other cities either", may

be hard to decide. The fact is that news from Canton, Hongkong and Taiwan received by local businessmen during the week under review was by no means very hopeful. On the contrary, it appeared that while Hongkong was, and probably still is, faced by a real depression, business in Canton has been termed "almost dead." Nor is news from Taiwan cheerful. Prices there have increased still further and while some speculators (and some houseowners) are doing better business than ever before, the people in general are angry and are said to call the present state of affairs "the most recent poisoned gift from the mainland."

Indications are that few import orders were placed abroad during the week under review. Importers of certain chemicals, for instance, claimed that while they had obtained their foreign exchange allotment more than two months ago, they are still waiting for the import licence.

Much discussed during the week under review were plans aired by the Finance Ministry to float Gold Bonds redeemable every month by gold, partially by the Central Bank and partly by proceeds from American relief goods sales. As was to be anticipated, the plan got an extremely cold reception. The Ministry was reported to plan issuing the bonds on February 1, in other words at a time when it may no longer be in a position to stay in Nanking.

There are so many bonds not yet settled that interest in new ones cannot be great, quite apart from the fact that Government bonds, no matter what their future redemption, must be based on confidence in the issuing government's political and economic position. Frankly speaking, the gold promised cannot attract many bond buyers, as people obviously were interested in direct buying and nothing else.

The Government also discussed the reopening of the Shanghai Stock Exchange in order to provide a market for shares of Government-operated companies. In this respect, the public's reaction was not and could not be much better than in the case of new Gold Bonds; for weeks and weeks the public had requested that the Stock Exchange be reopened and the sale of shares legalized since they had been purchased quite legally but could not be sold by equally legal means.

The Exchange probably will be opened at the same time the Gold Bonds are offered for sale. This decision, however, should have been arrived at long ago.

Furthermore, to issue Gold Bonds and open the Stock Exchange without legalising the open gold market would be a half-way measure under present conditions, just as the Exchange Certificate system must also be considered outdated at present.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

North China War In Last Stages; Reds Advancing Toward Nanking

AS the result of the fall of Tientsin and Tangku into Communist hands, fighting in North China is rapidly coming to an end. It is generally believed that some kind of peaceful settlement in Peiping will be worked out shortly.

Tientsin's surrender on January 15 climaxed a month-long siege. The end came rather dramatically, but with no major incident. The Nationalist garrison commander and the mayor were taken prisoner.

The Nationalist garrison troops at Tangku, however, made good their escape by sea. According to official sources, the Nationalist navy evacuated Tangku's garrison on the night of January 16 and the Reds occupied the port the following day. It is claimed that all available small craft were mustered to transport the garrison, as well as miscellaneous units totaling approximately 35,000 troops, beyond Taku Bar and out of Communist artillery fire range. The troops then awaited the arrival of larger ships to take them to southern Government-held ports.

Diplomatic circles in Nanking felt that the Communist conquest of Tientsin further blunted Chinese Government hopes for a negotiated peace settlement on terms other than those outlined by Mao Tze-tung. The loss of the great northern commercial city with its garrison of approximately 60,000 government troops will release some 150,000 Red Manchurian forces for action elsewhere. The days of Peiping, the only bastion of the Nationalists in North China, are numbered and no one will be surprised if the ancient capital falls to the Reds like a ripe apple in a matter of days.

Drive On Nanking

AFTER capturing Pengpu and Hwaiyuan, the Reds are well on their way to Nanking. Present indications are that the Nationalists have decided to abandon the north bank of the Yangtze River so as to keep their forces intact for a determined battle around Nanking. Latest reports indicated that the Nationalists had evacuated Linhwaiwan, Wuho and Szechsien, completing their withdrawal from the skeleton Hwai River outer defense line about 100 miles north of Nanking.

The loss of Hwaiyuan, which provided Nanking's main coal supplies, has created a serious situation in the capital. Reliable sources said that only 6,000 tons of coal were held at Pukow to generate the city's electricity and pumping water supplies. Unless coal were supplied from Shanghai, the capital would be with-

out light and water within ten days. Nanking residents who intend to stay in the threatened capital are busily erecting water tanks, improvised from petrol drums, and private electric generator plants.

Nationalists retreating from Pengpu were reported to be dynamiting bridges and destroying railway tracks as they fell back toward their new outpost at Chuhsien, 30 miles north of Nanking. Reliable sources said their aim was to deny Communist General Chen Yi use of the rail line that runs to Pukow. If Chen secured the railway intact, his 16 columns of 200,000 men could race down from Suhsien across the former skeleton Hwai River line to almost within artillery range of the capital.

Some observers are of the opinion that the Nationalists are in no position to offer any effective resistance to the forthcoming Red drive on Nanking. A *UP* story dated January 17 from Nanking pointed out:

"A thin line of government troops stood in the path of a stepped-up Communist drive on Nanking, but Nationalist quarters here admitted that the way was open for direct assault on Pukow and the capital. Along the grand canal, there were signs of a renewed Red drive..."

A foreign military attache in Nanking told the *Associated Press* that the Communist armies could break through in the next few days to the Yangtze if they wanted to. "It will all depend on what they think is politically most effective," he said.

Two Directions

THE Communist advance to the Yangtze River is expected by some observers to be made in two directions. The immediate objective of the Communists was believed to be the seizure intact of the Pengpu-Pukow Railway, which would give them transport facilities down to the north bank of the Yangtze. To secure the railway, it was expected the Communists would use locally-organized defense troops at Chuhsien.

Pro-government reports, however, said the 20th Army was occupying Chuhsien and that Nationalist troops under Generals Li Yen-nien and Liu Ju-ming would hold the flanks.

The main concentration of Communist forces north of the capital was reported to be still northwest of Pengpu and Hwaiyuan. It was believed likely these forces would

move either southward toward Hankow or into the Tapih Mountain region west of their present position, or advance south without crossing the Hwai River to the Yangtze at Wuhu or Wuhsueh, two important crossing places from which they could encircle Nanking.

Dispute Over Strategy

GOVERNMENT units continued to abandon defense positions north of the Yangtze. The First North Kiangsu Pacification Command in charge of operations in the area was reported to have moved to Changchow, a railway center on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway on the south bank of the Yangtze. Wang Tso-hua, commander of the Fourth Army defending Yangchow, only major Nationalist base on the grand canal, announced that removal of the command did not mean wholesale abandonment of the north bank areas.

Meanwhile, it was rumored that the Kiangsu Provincial Government was considering moving from Chin-kiang to Soochow.

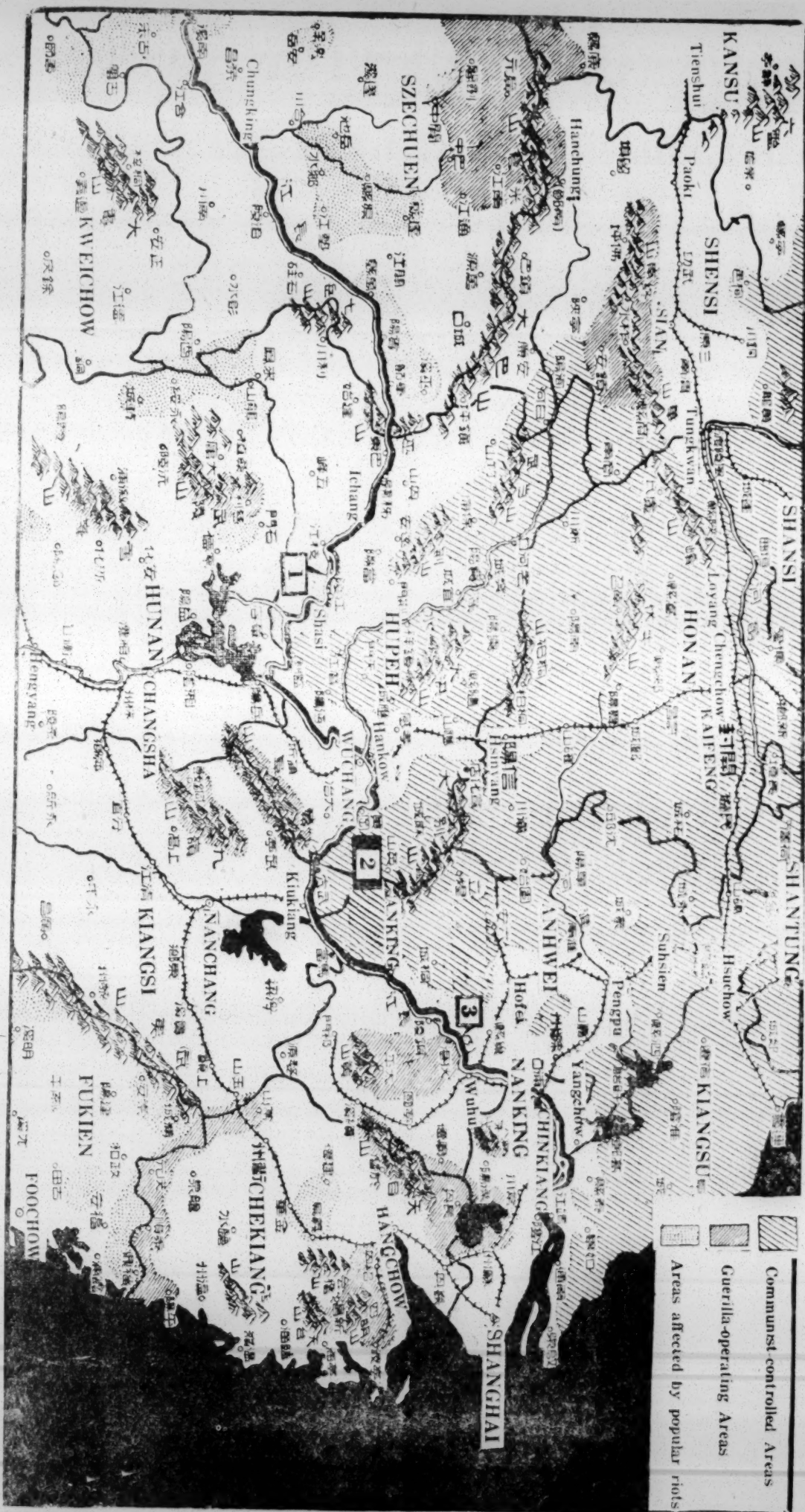
In the face of the growing Communist threat, Government agencies in Nanking, including military organs, were busy evacuating their personnel and archives. The Ministry of National Defence and the Gendarmerie headquarters were the last military organs to slash personnel to a minimum. The National Defence Ministry planned to move to Canton and the Army headquarters to Shaokwan.

It is said that Navy commander Kwei Yung-ching, responsible for river defense, and General Tang En-po, Shanghai-Nanking garrison commander in charge of defense of the south bank of the Yangtze, were at loggerheads on this point. Kwei is said to have suggested that without a task force on the north bank, it would be difficult for his naval vessels to check the Communists in their crossing attempt. In the light of the Government plan to abandon positions north of the Yangtze River and concentrate the defenses south of the Yangtze, the government is grappling with the problem whether or not to leave a small force on the north bank to harass the anticipated Communist crossing operations and to defend main ferry points.

Battle For Yangtze

COMMUNIST forces under the command of General Kung Chung-chow are reported to be advancing on Tangyang, about 180 miles west of Hankow, on the Hankow-Ichang highway. The force is estimated at 40,000 men and is not expected to meet much opposition at Tangyang, where there is only a small Government garrison. Chinese

Where Will The Reds Cross The Yangtze?



This map, reproduced from the *Wen Wei Pao*, shows the war situation along the Yangtze River as of January 1. Since that time, Pengpu, important strategic gateway to Nanking, has fallen, and the Nationalists are giving up their positions north of the Yangtze in order to keep their fighting strength intact for future use.

It will be readily seen from the map that the north bank of the Yangtze River, between Ichang in the west and Shanghai in the east, is under direct Communist threat, while along the south bank scattered Communist irregulars are reported to be active, particularly in south Anhwei. The question is being

asked: Where will the Reds cross the river?

Only time will be able to give any correct answer to this question. But historical experience may offer some light. (1) on the map shows where the Reds crossed the river at Shasi to establish their guerilla areas in the Wuiling mountains. They are still active on both banks there, (2) indicates the point where the Reds crossed at Wushueh in the middle thirties and established guerilla areas in the Mufon mountains, (3) shows where the Reds crossed the river at Tichiang during the Sino-Japanese War and established their guerilla base in the Huang Shan.

sources interpret the movement as the first stage of a drive toward the Yangtze, with the object of crossing the river, cutting the Hankow-Canton Railway and encircling the Wuhan cities. Some observers, however, are not prepared to accept this view until it is supported by further evidence. They point out that Communist movements have taken place in this region for many months and the Ichang highway has been unusable through Communist occupation or threats to points along the line.

Military circles in Hankow interpret the renewed Communist activity in northwest Hupeh as an attempt to engage a Nationalist force which might be transferred down the Yangtze to reinforce the Nanking front. The plan has apparently succeeded in that the Nationalists have despatched what is claimed to be a large force to this region, which has recently been only lightly guarded. The Nationalists officially admit Communist occupation of Siangyang and Fangchen along the Han River.

Well-informed observers hold that large-scale fighting in Hupeh is expected shortly once the Communists start their drive on Nanking.

Mao's Terms

COMMUNIST leader Mao Tze-tung in a Chinese language broadcast on January 14 made public an eight-point peace program. Mao said that the Communists were ready to negotiate with Nanking or with any other regional Nationalist forces or authorities on the basis of the program.

The eight conditions raised by Mao are as follows:

1. That the war criminals must be duly punished.
2. That the bogus constitution must be abolished.
3. That the bogus political system must be terminated.
4. That all the armies must be reorganized in accordance with democratic principles.
5. That bureaucratic capital must be confiscated.
6. That agrarian reforms must be implemented.
7. That all treaties betraying the nation must be abrogated.
8. That a Political Consultative Conference be convened without the participation of reactionary elements in order to set up a new democratic government and take over the existing Kuomintang Government, national and provincial.

Commenting on Nanking's peace overtures, Mao said among other things: "The Chinese Communists consider this proposal a false one because Chiang Kai-shek has mentioned in his statement that the bogus constitution must be preserved, together with the bogus political system and the reactionary armies of the Kuomintang. These demands can never be approved by the people. So they cannot serve as a basis for resuming peace talks. They are really terms for continuing the war, not conditions for peace."

Nanking's Reaction

BY the time of writing, Nanking had not yet made any formal reply to Mao's peace terms. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was reported to be busy conferring with top Kuomintang officials and leaders of other minor parties before making up his mind as to what to do. It is generally believed that most of the Government leaders would like to arrange for a cease-fire before reopening peace talks. In short, what Nanking wants is a freezing of the Communist armies in their present positions so as to allow time for some horse trading.

The right wing of the Kuomintang is reported in the press to favor fighting to the bitter end on the grounds that the Chinese Communists lack sincerity, as evidenced in their terms, and that to negotiate peace on such terms would mean complete surrender for the Kuomintang. However, these die-hards are said to be in the minority.

The peace movement is steadily gaining ground. It is believed that even rank and file Kuomintang members want peace and are getting impatient at the delay in making direct approaches to the Communists.

In this connection, a *Reuter* story dated January 12 from Nanking makes interesting reading:

"Rank and file Kuomintang members are becoming increasingly impatient over Dr. Sun Fo's cabinet's so far ineffective movement to obtain a negotiated peace with the advancing Communists. Direct negotiations to end the conflict—thereby fulfilling the popular desire of the war-weary masses—now seemed supported even by the Control Yuan. Although the popularly-elected Control Yuan possesses no executive or legislative authority and has only power to impeach, it has taken the initiative in furthering the Government's peace offensive by urging its own government and the Communist leaders to get together and reach a cease-fire. This move, together with the support given by many legislators not only furthered the peace offensive but also bolstered the peace-making faction in Sun Fo's policy-making inner cabinet...."

Trade With Reds

NOW that Tientsin has fallen into Communist hands, the entire world is watching to see how the Chinese Communists are going to get along with foreigners. Fragmentary reports from Tientsin stated that the Red occupation force had promised full protection for the lives and property of foreign nationals there. It was further disclosed that the conduct of Red soldiers and their attitude toward foreigners is "satisfactory."

British business firms in Hongkong with branches in Tientsin are "sitting tight", waiting to see how well Communism and capitalism are going to get along in the recently-captured port city, the *Associated Press* reported. British interests in

Tientsin, it is understood, are larger than those in any other city. Underlying this attitude is a desire to carry on under Red rule if at all possible.

One British shipping company executive told AP: "We will resume our shipping service to Tientsin just as soon as we have assurance from local authorities that law and order have been re-established." He added that matters of exchange, customs and other formalities would have to be cleared up before business could be resumed.

According to AP, British business generally seemed to feel that the reported "exemplary" conduct of the Communist troops entering Tientsin augurs well. In the opinion of one British businessman, "It shows the Communists want to make a good impression on the outside world."

Hands-off Policy

IN spite of General Marshall's resignation, political circles in Washington believe the United States will stick by its current hands-off policy in China. It is thought unlikely that the new Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, will make any change in this policy. It is further pointed out that events are moving so fast in China that it is difficult as a practical matter to see how United States policy could be changed. The latest evidence of America's aloofness came with word that the United States had politely but firmly turned aside a bid by the Government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek for intervention by the great powers to try to make peace in China.

On the subject of American aid to China, Chairman Bloom of the House Foreign Affairs Committee said: "I want to help China, but first they have got to show me it is helping China and not the Communists." He expressed the opinion that at least part of China still can be saved from the Communists, but only if Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is replaced. According to UP, Bloom told reporters emphatically that it was necessary to "kick out" Chiang and his "gang with him" and to replace them with a strong leader behind whom China will be willing to fight.

Meanwhile ECA announced it had suspended four shipments to China because of the Communist occupation of North China ports. It said adjustments were being made because of the "physical impossibility" of unloading supplies at Taku Bar, which serves Tientsin and Peiping.

ECA also announced that further flour shipments to China were not being made at this time, and some ships currently afloat are scheduled for diversion.

It was disclosed that since December 14, when the Communists entered Tangku harbor and the defending military forces commandeered all available lighters, the continuing flow of ECA financed flour and wheat has had to be diverted to ports further south. As much as possible has been put into Tsingtao, which now has a stockpile of some 400,000 tons.

Chinese Magazine Roundup

Outlook

THE *Outlook Weekly* of January 15 carries a highly interesting and informative article by Professor Wang Ti-ai, analyzing Chinese policy toward the United States. According to Professor Wang, who is dean of the political science department at Peita University, Chinese policy toward the United States has been based on one fundamental principle—to seek American aid.

Professor Wang points out at the very beginning of his article that China's foreign policy as a whole has been a passive one and this is particularly the case so far as Sino-American relations are concerned. "In a nutshell, Chinese policy with respect to the United States during the past several years consists in reliance on the United States," he says. "The reason the Chinese Government wants to rely on the United States is that Nanking hopes to obtain aid from Washington. As a result, China's foreign policy is a pro-American policy."

"Congressman Mansfield once said that the Chinese Government was counting on continued aid from the United States, and this kind of sentiment had destroyed any initiative that Nanking might take. We wonder how every self-respecting Chinese feels about Mansfield's statements."

However, Nanking's pro-American policy in order to secure aid from Uncle Sam is closely connected with China's internal politics, Professor Wang believes. "Generally speaking, diplomacy is a continuation of internal politics," he explains. "This is particularly true of American aid, which has profoundly affected China's home politics. Nanking's dependence on Washington has made it possible for the United States to interfere in China's internal affairs. So far as China is concerned, the aim of securing aid from the United States has been to utilize foreign assistance to solve China's internal problems. As a result, all domestic measures the Chinese Government has taken have been subordinated to the prime consideration of securing American aid."

The extension of American aid to China first started in the early years of China's war of resistance. But in the opinion of Professor Wang, there has been some change in policy. "The year following the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War, the United States extended a loan of US\$2,500,000 to China through the Export-Import Bank," he recalls. "Later on, as much as US\$140,000,000 was lent to China in a single year. The flare-up of the Pacific War hastened American aid to China in the form of lend-lease supplies and services and loans. However, it must be pointed out that American

aid at that time was quite different in nature from the aid Washington has given to Nanking since VJ Day. Before the Pacific War, American aid to China was designed to bolster the global fight against aggression. After the outbreak of the Pacific War, American aid to China was a kind of common fight against the aggressor. During the last few years of the Pacific War, the situation was changed. The Chinese Government simply passed the buck to the Allies and wanted them to do the fighting. As a matter of fact, American aid under such conditions became a tool for playing dirty politics and the Chinese authorities considered it their capital with which they carried on the civil war. The Stilwell Affair offered conclusive proof of this change, which was accelerated by the appointment of Patrick Hurley as American Ambassador in Chungking. The more Washington gave to China, the more China hoped to receive. Thus, Chinese reliance upon the United States has become all the more profound. This is the reason why Nanking has pursued an out-and-out pro-American policy during the past three years."

* * *

PROFESSOR Wang then makes a study of the changes which US policy in China has undergone since VJ Day, saying: "President Truman issued his statement on China on December 15, 1945 and General Marshall was sent to China to mediate in China's civil strife. Marshall failed and returned home. Truman issued his second statement on China on December 18, 1946 and Washington adopted a wait-and-see policy. However, this policy began to change at the end of 1947. Concrete indications were Congressional passage of economic and military aid to China . . ."

According to Professor Wang, it was this change in American policy that made Nanking's leaders hopeful and bold in securing American aid. "The 18th Congress was dominated by the Republicans," he states. "On the other hand, it appeared certain that Republican presidential candidate Thomas E. Dewey would be elected into the White House. Many Republican politicians made a big issue of American aid to China and launched violent attacks against Truman on this point. The Republicans promised in their election campaign to give greater aid to China. Under such circumstances, Nanking's policy of securing American aid was greatly strengthened. . ."

"Vice President Chen Li-fu went to the United States to build up contact with Dewey and General Chang Chun went to Japan to confer with General Douglas Mac-

Arthur. Foreign Minister Wang Shih-chieh took advantage of his presence in Paris to meet General Marshall and John Dulles. Similar preparations were made in home politics as evidenced in public opinion and inspired clamoring. It was demanded that China's foreign policy be clarified by abrogating the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship or even severing diplomatic relations with Russia. At the same time, American aid on a large scale, military as well as economic, was called for. It was even suggested that an all-out alliance be concluded with the United States. Moreover, there was much talk about a Chinese-Japanese-Korean alliance in line with the American policy of building up Japan, hoping to lay the foundation for a Marshall Plan for the Far East.

"In addition, internationalization of China's civil war was much in the air. President Chiang Kai-shek in his capacity as chief of State stressed that the fighting in China was a national war to resist foreign aggression. The implication was quite clear: China's war was part of the global fight against aggression. In other words, Nanking wanted to develop its civil war into a third world war. Plans and preparations were many-sided and varied. But to sum up, their common objective was to secure American aid. All the plans and preparations were expected to come into the open and materialize the moment Republican Dewey was elected President of the United States. . ."

"Unfortunately, the unexpected results of the presidential election in the United States spoiled the whole show and dashed Nanking's hopes to the ground."

"The re-election of Truman brought about a new change in American policy. American aid to Nanking was cut down instead of increased. The series of reverses on the economic, military and political fronts made it impossible for Nanking to adopt a wait-and-see policy. Some change had to be made. The Chinese ambassador in Washington made open appeals for help. The Generalissimo sent a personal SOS to Truman and the Mississippis took all the trouble to proceed to Washington to present the case. . ."

"In order to secure outside aid, concessions were promised. American marines in Tsingtao were encouraged to stay. South China was designated as a sphere of influence. China's inland navigation was to be opened to foreign shipping and internationalization of Shanghai was suggested. It was further stated that American supervision over China's military and economic affairs would be accepted in return for American aid. In short, American aid is being sought at any price."

US Magazine Roundup

Far Eastern Survey

HARLAN Cleveland, Director of the China Program in the Economic Cooperation Administration and onetime head of the UNRRA program in China, reports on ECA operations in China in the January 12 issue of the *Far Eastern Survey*.

He says: "This aid has not halted the Civil War or solved the Chinese problem—but this should come as a surprise to no one, since ECA did not set out to work a miracle. . . . The China Aid Program submitted to Congress last February was limited in scope. It did not look forward, as did the Marshall Plan in Europe, to the achievement of recovery in a four-year period. It was not presented as something which by itself would or could reverse the trend of China's Civil War."

Mr. Cleveland recalls that when the aid bill was passed more than US\$70,000,000 had already been earmarked for reconstruction projects, leaving around US\$204,000,000 "to finance the whole of the deficit in China's international balance of payments." China's deficit, he points out, was "nearly twice that figure."

The ECA administrator continues: "Since China's most obvious economic problem was inflation, there were some who hoped that imported goods bought with ECA's money could soak up enough Chinese currency to make a real difference in the inflationary pressure. A close study of the facts showed that this idea was a lovely mirage. . . .

"Since there seemed little point in trying to cover a manhole with a saucepan lid, ECA set out to help the Chinese people and their economy in certain limited ways, the effectiveness of which could be reasonably assured. The entire program of commodity imports—\$204,000,000 out of \$275,000,000—was boiled down to four items: food, cotton, petroleum and fertilizer. By the end of November 1948, about half of this commodity program had been delivered to China, and five-sixths of it had been 'authorized,' only about \$30,000,000 remaining uncommitted."

Mr. Cleveland says the food rationing program operating in the seven cities of Peiping, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Shanghai, Nanking, Canton, and Swatow, "has been a really major factor in alleviating unrest in China's main urban centers" and "has generally delivered food to the people who were supposed to get it."

ECA's cotton program, he declares, "has been the major factor this fall and winter in keeping textile mills going. The resulting yarn and cloth has been earmarked to barter for food in the countryside, to distribute on the domestic market in the cities, and to earn foreign exchange by ex-

portation, primarily to southeast Asia."

Petroleum supplied by ECA was designed "to revive utilities and transportation and keep the wheels turning in China's major centers," Mr. Cleveland continues, and it is hoped that the fertilizer can be used for spring crops in 1949, although none had actually arrived by November 1948.

All commodities, with the exception of food, he points out, "have reached China through private channels" in order to make maximum use of private companies.

In the case of industrial reconstruction, Mr. Cleveland reports, the program "placed major emphasis on 'replacement' rather than 'reconstruction,'" since "long-range reconstruction seemed to require more optimism than it was possible for either the Chinese or US industrial specialists to muster."

The program, as finally adopted, "included only US\$25,000,000 worth of new reconstruction or development, US\$35,000,000 for replacement assistance and US\$7,500,000 for engineering services and reserves—a total of US\$67,500,000. (The other US\$2,500,000 was set aside for rural reconstruction.) Most of the projects were for basic industry and transportation—approximately US\$17,250,000 being allotted provisionally for power plants, US\$11,000,000 for coal mines, US\$13,500,000 for railroad rehabilitation, and US\$5,500,000 for fertilizer manufacture."

The rural reconstruction program, Mr. Cleveland states, is still in the planning stage, with the Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction at the end of November "hard at work developing a broad program, without knowing just what lay ahead."

In evaluating the ECA program, Mr. Cleveland concludes: "In the economic aid program as far as it has gone, there have been certain elementary benefits attributable to the ECA dollar. People and institutions that needed help have been getting it. Even at the halfway mark of this one-year program, it had contributed within limits to stability of urban conditions in a manner difficult to measure but easy to see—especially on the score of food supply and textile production.

"But an aid program can have at best only a marginal effect on the situation within China. Military disintegration and political disaffection proceeded so rapidly during the second half of 1948 that perfect performance on the economic front probably could not have made a substantial difference in the outcome at Mukden or Hsuehchow. And in spite of a reasonably successful start on the aid program, the overall economic front has been deteriorating more

and more rapidly."

The Nation

DONALD W. Mitchell, assistant professor of government at Rutgers University, outlines in the December 11, 1948 *Nation* the deteriorating economic position of college teachers in the United States.

Pointing out that few people realize the gravity of the financial crisis now threatening higher education, Professor Mitchell explains that well-qualified young men are being forced to leave the colleges to enter other lines of work. The colleges, short in funds and staff, are overloading teaching schedules, thus reducing both the efficiency of the instruction and the attention that can be given to the individual student. The Central Association of Colleges and Universities in May 1948 released statistics which showed that professors' salaries since the end of the war have risen less than half as much as living costs, one-third as much as the general wage level, and about one-fifth as much as the nation's per capita income. Another survey taken at Rutgers University revealed that 65 percent of the faculty found it impossible to live on their pay. They were forced to borrow and take on additional work, and still could not keep up with high living costs.

While a few universities have tried to make some adjustment in teachers' pay to keep up with living costs, in the great majority of colleges, the author says, "an instructor enjoys an income approximating that of a dish washer or day laborer. An assistant professor makes about as much money as a truck driver. And many a full professor in a large university receives less than a mason or carpenter."

The blame for this situation cannot be placed entirely on college administrators or faculties. The real problem, according to Dr. Mitchell, is that of finding additional sources of support, and one such obvious source is the federal government. Unlike other modern countries, the United States Government has paid little attention on a national scale to education, and is, in fact, the only large country which does not have an official of Cabinet rank for educational matters.

"No measures taken to solve the critical problems of higher education will bear fruit at once," he concludes. "The caliber of faculties has declined too far. But raising salaries from 50 to 100 percent above present levels should halt the disastrous drain of ability from college classrooms, shorten our educational Dark Age, and hasten the day when truly higher education can be offered by institutions throughout the United States."

What Chinese Papers Say

A SERIES of news stories sent out recently from Nanking by a certain news agency is understood to have given many a headache to the Government authorities. Kuomintang-controlled papers complained that foreign correspondents were unfair in their press coverage of the Nationalists. The problems facing President Truman also were discussed.

Rumor Offensive

THE Kuomintang organ, *Chang Yang Jih Pao*, charged that the recent circulation of "strange, unfounded and ridiculous rumors" in Shanghai and Nanking originated from certain news dispatches sent out by the correspondents of foreign news agencies in China. The paper expressed regret that foreign correspondents should have acted this way when the Chinese Government has given them the greatest degree of freedom and all possible facilities in gathering and dispatching news stories.

"We may safely say no other country at war would give such freedom to foreign newspapermen," the paper said. "The difference is all the more marked if a comparison is made with the situation in Communist-held areas..."

The paper said there were certain things it could not understand about the attitude of foreign correspondents: "The first is that, though foreign newspapermen in China enjoy the greatest freedom, they are still captious enough to charge the Government with having failed to respect freedom of the press. Secondly, they often abuse the freedom they are enjoying in Government territory by picking up bits of gossip, without taking the trouble to check on it. In so doing, they not only have ignored the ethics of journalism but also have displayed a lack of sense of responsibility. They fail to realize that truth and accuracy constitute the basic principle of news reporting and that false and inaccurate dispatches undermine freedom of the press."

"While faithful reporting should be the correct attitude and the prime responsibility of the journalist," the editorial continued, "it is also necessary that he distinguish right from wrong and possess a sense of justice and fair play. For example, it is an irrefutable fact that the Chinese Government fully respects freedom of the press, while the Chinese Communists enforce news blackouts and deprive newspapermen of their freedom. And yet, in foreign papers we often read articles from correspondents in China accusing the Chinese Government of interfering with their freedom. It is difficult to find any article like the one recently written

by a AP correspondent who was expelled from Communist territory. This clearly reflects a lack of justice and fairness."

"We do not think there is any evil motive behind the false reports and unfair comments made by foreign correspondents. We feel that the principal cause for this regrettable state of things is lack of a full understanding of the actual situation in this country. As a result, correspondents become easy victims to Communist propaganda. In order to preserve the sacred principle of freedom of the press, we would like to advise our foreign colleagues to be impartial and accurate in their news reporting, and to be on the alert against malicious rumors."

Truman's Problems

THE independent *Ta Kung Pao* was of the opinion that President Truman is facing a lot of serious problems. "In the field of home politics, there are the proposed abrogation of the Taft-Hartley Act, enactment of the Bill of Human Rights, curbing of inflation, enforcement of price control, etc.," the paper said. "In short, Truman has to fulfil the promises he made in his election campaign. If Truman is really anxious to do something big this time, the present Congress will no longer constitute a stumbling block. If he is still incapable of making great achievements, the present congress will not be made a scapegoat for his failure. The people want peace and progress. This is the reason why they rejected the Republican Party. It is up to President Truman and the Democratic-dominated Congress to show the people what they can do."

In the field of international relations, the paper said Truman has to tackle such problems as additional appropriations under the Marshall Plan, military aid to foreign countries, signing of the North Atlantic Pact, termination of the cold war with Soviet Russia and achievement of peace. "The American electorate voted for Truman because the Republicans appeared to be more war-minded than the Democrats," it explained. "The common people in America are not well acquainted with the complicated political situation, but they have a general desire for peace. They have an overwhelming hope that their sons will not be called upon to fight another war. It was for this reason that they elected Truman. Then, the question arises: How is Truman going to honor his obligations?"

"The most important event since the re-election of Truman has been the resignation of Secretary of State Marshall and the appointment of Dean Acheson as his successor. At the same time, Lovett from Wall

Street was replaced by the economist Webb. The most patent impression made by this change in personnel is that both Acheson and Webb are not military men. In the past few years, American military leaders, with the backing of financial interests, have virtually controlled the Government. So far as foreign relations are concerned, the State Department and the General Staff have become a single entity in shaping American policies. Much as we hold the military leaders in high esteem, it must be pointed out that diplomatic maneuvers are different from fighting on the battlefield. The new appointments, therefore merit attention...."

The paper concluded that Truman's real problems in a nutshell are how to speed up national recovery and world peace.

Southeast Asia

IN view of mounting unrest in southeast Asia, the *Shun Pao* suggested that the peoples in Asia unite in a common fight and that an "Asiatic Alliance" be concluded.

"The crisis in Southeast Asia has become increasingly worse with the revival of the conflict between the Dutch and the Indonesians," the paper said. "Nobody can deny the fact that the peoples of Southeast Asia look upon imperialism as 'harsh government' and Communism as a 'fierce tiger'. If the Asiatics are not given a chance to defend themselves and save themselves, it is quite clear what action they are going to take, because harsh government is worse than a fierce tiger, as the old proverb says."

The paper then proceeded to analyze the current situation in Asia, saying: "The peoples of Asia have been thoroughly awakened by the sweeping changes of the present age. Politically, they demand independence and freedom. Economically, they also ask for freedom and equality. It is hoped that the powers of the world will have sense enough not to treat the Asiatic countries as their colonial possessions. Otherwise, the situation will deteriorate."

"In the second place, the peoples of Asia are being threatened with two menaces: Communism and imperialism. But they suffer less from Communist infiltration than from the deep-rooted imperialistic oppression. The charge made by the London *Times* that the nationalist movement in Asia is being exploited by Moscow sounds rather unconvincing to the peoples of Asia."

"Lastly, there is actual need today for a regional security machinery for Asia. But this machinery must be set up by the Asiatics themselves in the form of an Asiatic alliance."

What US Papers Say

WILLIAM C. Bullitt's report to Congress on his trip to China received a good deal of attention in American editorials. Space also was devoted to the strikes in Japan and the appointment of Dean Acheson to replace George C. Marshall as US Secretary of State.

Not Practical

A *Washington Star* editorial titled "Mr. Bullitt's Report," said: "William C. Bullitt's testimony before the joint Senate-House Committee on foreign economic cooperation makes grim reading. Just returned from an investigatory mission in China as the committee's special emissary, he recommends virtually all-out aid to the forces still under the command of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek as the only way to avert not only a Communist conquest of the whole of China, but also an eventual Communist sweep throughout most of Asia, with ultimately disastrous consequences to the entire non-Communist world, including ourselves."

"The thesis represents a point of view long held, not only by Mr. Bullitt but also by other qualified observers of Asiatic affairs, including some high officers in our armed forces. It appears, however, to be a minority view, not shared by the Administration and not backed by the bulk of American public opinion. As seen in this country, Chiang Kai-shek and his regime are fatally undermined and discredited. The logical conclusion is, therefore, that 'aid' to Chiang, in the accepted meaning of that word, would come too late. Implementation of the Bullitt policy would require vast expenditures in money and materials which could not be made on top of our present foreign commitments unless the country were placed on virtually a war footing, with greatly increased taxation and imposition of drastic controls over our economic life."

"There is nothing to indicate that either the Administration or the new Democratic-dominated Congress believes that such emergency measures are either necessary or practicable. Certainly, public opinion would balk strenuously at the prospect of the attendant sacrifices unless our official spokesmen declared them vital to our national security. Thus, whatever else may be said of it, the Bullitt report is not 'practical politics.'"

The *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* stated: "William C. Bullitt's emphatically extreme views on our Chinese relations are well enough known to be discounted by almost everybody. Still, it is a little amazing to hear him, on his recent return from China, urging the United States to send Gen. Douglas MacArthur—or one of

several other generals if MacArthur is unavailable—to take command of Chiang Kai-shek's disintegrating forces. In the same vein is his plea for a revival of the Flying Tigers aid squadron. Moreover, according to a London *Economist* correspondent, it was Bullitt who inspired Mme. Chiang's uninvited visit to the United States to beg for more billions."

"Just how far does the man believe this nation can go without becoming a full-fledged participant in a war? Or is that how he wants it?"

"The apparent hopelessness of the Chinese situation certainly does not add to the persuasiveness of these unrealistic recommendations, but it does make them all the more amazing."

Strikes In Japan

RUSSIAN criticism of General MacArthur's suggestion that the Japanese not allow strikes against Government was the subject of a *Washington Post* editorial, "Japanese Strikes."

The *Post* said in part: "Philippine Ambassador Romulo had the Russians' number when he accused them of seeking to use the Far Eastern Commission as a 'springboard for propaganda.' There can be no other interpretation of the persistent Soviet attempt to censure General MacArthur for suggesting to the Japanese last summer that strikes against the Government be prohibited."

"By this vote the commission members did not indicate approval of the law enacted by the Japanese Diet on November 30. That law forbids strikes against the Government as well as collective bargaining by Government workers—though workers can engage in what is tantamount to collective bargaining with the national personnel authority, except that they cannot use the strike weapon. These restrictions apply to the broad class of public servants; in certain Government-owned corporations workers retain full bargaining and strike rights. Such procedure is similar to that followed in the United States. . . . Our own belief is that considering the stage of development of Japanese trade unions and their susceptibility to subversive influence in foreign-directed efforts to upset the Government, the law adopted by the Diet is reasonable."

"However, the merit of this law, which is still to be discussed in the Far Eastern Commission, was not the issue. . . . The question was simply whether General MacArthur was within his authority in making the no-strike suggestion to the Japanese Government. Clearly the commission felt that he was."

Acheson Welcomed

A *New York Star* editorial commented favorably on the appointment of Dean Acheson as new US Secretary of State. The *Star* said: "Everybody on earth, including the President, is insisting that appointment of Dean Acheson as Secretary of State means nothing new, American policy toward Russia hasn't changed and won't change. We are going to be tough as ever, no 'softness.'"

"All of which may be true enough. While Acheson in his early days in the State Department was rated with the group that was not unfriendly to Russia, he has taken a far stronger line in recent years. As Under Secretary of State, he called Russian intentions 'aggressive' in his testimony before Congress on aid to Greece. He might justly be called one of those who contributed to the development of the cold war."

"Yet when all this is said, the fact remains that something has happened in the Administration's approach to relations with Russia. The President has placed the State Department back in the hands of a New Dealer, not a flaming one to be sure, but a New Dealer nevertheless. He placed it in the hands of a man experienced in diplomacy. . . . And serving to emphasize at least a new look is the departure of Under Secretary of State Lovett."

"Most important of all, the President has made a sharp break with his habit of turning to generals whenever he had a hard job to fill. That in itself is profoundly important and surely must serve as a warning that foreign policy is to be returned to where it belongs—the White House and State Department—instead of the Pentagon."

"All this is said without the slightest disrespect for the character and integrity of Secretary Marshall, whose place in history has long since been made secure."

"The meaning of Acheson's appointment also will not escape intemperate members of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. They can, if they want to read into the appointment a reiteration of the President's 'red herring' estimate of the committee's work."

"Acheson is known to favor a strong policy toward Russian 'aggression,' but he does not belong among the blind Russophobes who have been riding high and often roughshod. As a lawyer, he represented Lauchlin Currie, former presidential assistant, when Currie was under fire of the Thomas Committee because Elizabeth Bentley had mentioned him as a possible source of some of her information."

The Review's English Lesson—LXVII

This week, it gives us great pleasure to present a contribution from one of our Shanghai readers, Mrs. Huang, who sent in, not simply a collection of phrases of whose meaning she was unsure, but a complete lesson. Mrs. Huang sent a letter with her lesson, in which she said, "I think your lessons have become too stereotyped, sticking too much to the formula of choosing a paragraph.....and explaining the colloquial terms contained therein. They do not strike at the basic faults common to most of the Chinese students of English." Perhaps Mrs. Huang is right; it would be interesting to have other readers' ideas on this. Who knows, we might possibly receive more English lessons; for Mrs. Huang, and others who send in ideas for this page, our thanks.

CLARITY in writing English is the most important quality to strive for. It is much more necessary than beautiful, or "fine", writing, since, in written language as well as speech, the essential thing is to make oneself understood. No matter how beautiful the phrase, if the meaning is obscure, the effort has been wasted. First try to master the art of writing simple, clear sentences; a more polished style will come later, through practice and study.

Whenever possible, students should try to express their meaning in simple sentences, consisting of one main clause. "It is raining" is a simple sentence, expressing a complete idea; one can more fully describe this simple fact, as for example, "Last night, it rained quite heavily in Pootung." This is still a simple sentence, built around the central and complete idea, "it rains."

After the student has mastered the simple sentence, he can study compound sentences, which consist of two or more main clauses joined by conjunctions. There are many coordinating conjunctions (which join two independent clauses), the most common being "and", "but", "or", "however," and "therefore." Compound sentences are easy to write after one has mastered the idea of the simple sentence; they are really two simple sentences joined by the proper conjunction. Afterwards, complex sentences should be studied and practiced. These are sentences composed of one main clause (i.e., complete idea, with subject and predicate) and one or more subordinate clauses.

While a simple sentence and a main clause have a beginning and end, a subject and predicate, and express a complete idea, a subordinate clause is incomplete. It has only "one leg," so to speak; it must always have a main clause to hold it up, as it cannot stand alone.

Let us begin a well-known story, using simple sentences: (You will notice that the use of the simple sentence throughout any extended piece of writing would easily produce boredom in the reader—hence the compound and complex sentence, which give variety and interest.)

Once there lived a little girl. Her name was Little Red Riding Hood. She always wore a red hood. She wore it outside the house. So she was called Little Red Riding Hood.

Although the style is choppy and monotonous, it illustrates the idea of the simple sentence: each sentence has only one idea, one subject and one predicate, with no linkage of clauses by conjunctions. These sentences could be written thus:

Once there lived a little girl whose name was Little Red Riding Hood. She was called Little Red Riding Hood because she always wore a red hood when she went outside the house.

In the first sentence above, the first clause expresses a complete idea, which is, "girl lived." The second group of words in the sentence also expresses an idea, "name was." However, a sentence cannot be made out of the words, "Whose name was...." or "Name was...."; it must be linked with the preceding, main, clause by the relative "whose." This shows that out of the millions of persons or objects, the "name" is that of "girl", and not the big, bad wolf's, or grandma's.

Similarly with the second sentence, the first group clearly establishes one idea: That "she" (the little girl) "was called Little...." The second group of words is introduced by "because"; this group also sets forth a simple idea: "She wore" and a second: "She went." This clause is a dependent clause, because it explains the reason for the first statement. Why was she called....? Because....

Do not make a habit of beginning sentences with conjunctions, although this is sometimes done to good effect by a master of prose. "Conjunction" means "joining with"; conjunctions should always join two parts, not at the head, of a sentence.

A bad habit formed sometimes is that of joining phrases to clauses in an endless succession, like a badly jointed worm, and about as attractive. Avoid such monstrosities as, "And then we came to the bridge, but when we found it had caved in, and there was nothing to do but wait, so we did for a while, then night fell, still we didn't want to go back...." This would be better rearranged in some such manner as, "When we came to the bridge, we found that it had caved in. As there was nothing to do but wait, we sat until night began to fall. We were reluctant to go back.... etc." The next time you write something in English, read it over afterward, sentence by sentence. Check to see whether each sentence expresses one complete idea, or two ideas logically related. Choose conjunctions with care; it might be helpful to make a list of the commoner ones and have it handy when you write. Be careful not to say, "The rain had stopped, then we did not go," when you mean "The rain had stopped, still (or but) we did not go."



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